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[SIXPENCE.

THE COMMUNIST INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

THE ultras of the French Republic, including the partisans of Louis Blanc, Cabet, and the Communists, as well as the violent Clubbists, who own the leadership of Blanqui, Raspail, and Sobrier, have made and failed in an attempt to overturn the existing Government. Anything more wild and abominable than the invasion of the National Assembly by these organised mobs, it is impossible to conceive. Upon the pretext of a demonstration in favour of Poland, they surrounded the Chamber, took forcible possession of it, and proclaimed the deposition of the Government, the dissolution of the Legislature, and a new Provisional Government, composed of the leading Communists. During the whole of the forenoon of Monday, it seemed as if the very daring of the deed had made it successful; but in the afternoon the National Guards and the Gardes Mobiles, called together from all quarters of Paris and the *banlieue*, and aided by the troops of the line, changed the aspect of affairs, drove the intruders out of the Chamber, re-established order, and arrested Barbès, Raspail, Blanqui, Sobrier, and other leaders; together with Courtal, the Commander of the National Guard, who had proved false to his trust, and aided instead of repressing the the insurrection. The result is that the Government is more firmly fixed than ever. The most formidable attempt that has yet been made against it has proved powerless. The violent party has received a blow from which it cannot recover, and the friends of order have shown that they are in a majority so overwhelming as to leave not the slightest chance for those extreme and dissatisfied politicians who desire a new convulsion. All this affords matter for rejoicing, both for France and Europe. It would, indeed, have been a scandal, if a legislative Assembly elected under such auspices as that which has just commenced its sittings at Paris, and representing, as it does, the whole people, should have been dispossessed of power by the people before it had even commenced the mighty task for which

it was called together. The mere attempt to overawe and to dissolve it shows how large a proportion of the mob of Paris are utterly ignorant of the meaning of the liberty which they so loudly proclaim. At the same time, the speedy and bloodless, but most effectual manner in which the insurrection was quelled, shows that the bulk of the French people are wiser than these noisy and reckless mobs, and that there is much reason to hope for the peaceful consolidation of a strong and free Government in Paris. One truth is rendered very apparent by these events—which is, that no insurrection can ever attain the dignity and success of a revolution, unless it be aided by the middle classes. The mob of Paris could not have overthrown the Government of Louis Philippe, without the moral as well as the physical support which they derived from the *bourgeoisie*. Wherever a movement of this kind is successful, the middle classes participate in it. So it was in Paris, in February; in Milan, Berlin, and Vienna, in March; and so it will ever be. When the middle classes are justly dissatisfied with a Government, and the labouring classes share their dissatisfaction, the change of that Government is not far distant; but when the labouring classes, without the aid and sympathy of the great bulk of the industrial, trading, and professional community, attempt a revolution, they can do no more than make an insurrection, which is sure to be quelled to their disadvantage. Physical force cannot make revolutions in our day, unless there be a moral force to back it. Of this moral force the Clubbists and Communists of Paris have not a particle. Hence their failure. The lesson, we trust, will not be thrown away either in France or elsewhere.

The singular weakness of the insurrectionary party is shown by the utter absence of even a rallying cry on the memorable morning of Monday. They knew perfectly well that Communism was unpopular with most people, and detested by many, and that there was not the slightest chance for a movement having for its object

the “organization of labour” as desired by Louis Blanc, or the establishment of an Icaria upon the plan of M. Cabet, in which property should be abolished, and men should live and labour together like bees in a hive, or beavers in the mud-banks of a river. They knew that the strong common-sense of the great bulk of the nation was against them, and that any of the watchwords of Communism would weaken their demonstration, and bring it into contempt. Hence it was necessary to find or make some cry which would touch the chord of popular sympathy. As a *pis aller* they adopted that of Polish independence; a matter which, however interesting to the French, has nothing to do with the great practical questions that now clamour for solution in France itself, and which consequently failed to create enthusiasm. The cry of “*Vive la Pologne!*” was soon discovered to be a sham; and Barbès and his friends, throwing off the mask, avowed themselves what they were by circulating lists of a new Provisional Government, in which none but Communists appeared. This was sufficient to unite the mass of the *bourgeoisie* and people against them, rendering easy of execution the task of putting them down. Barbès, Courtais, Albert (ouvrier), Raspail, Blanqui, and the rest, will have leisure to reflect, in the solitude of their captivity at Vincennes, upon the mistake they have made as regards the temper of their countrymen, and upon the heinous crime they have committed against the representatives of the people. Whatever individually may be their fate, their party cannot fail to see the powerlessness of violence, and to stand for the future in salutary awe of a Government that is supported with such enthusiasm by an armed people.

Hitherto, M. de Lamartine, and the enlightened and courageous men who act with and support him, in and out of the Legislature, have derived their strength from their moderation. They have proclaimed the principle of the Revolution to be the fraternity of humanity, and its object the peace and happiness of all men. They have abolished the punishment of death for political offences; they



WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND DENMARK.—TROOPS LEAVING COPENHAGEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

have allowed the utmost liberty of discussion; they have affirmed every right that is valuable to individuals and communities; and have testified, in every possible manner, and upon every fitting occasion, their desire for peace abroad, and order and tranquillity at home. They have desired to rule by reason, not by the sword; and to persuade, rather than to coerce. It is difficult in all circumstances to adhere to such moderation; and if, in the face of events such as the insurrection of Monday, the Government should overstep a little the non-coercive portion of their policy, they will not greatly merit blame. Already, impelled by an overwhelming necessity, they have departed from one principle which they were the means of establishing in February. They have practically abolished the right of free discussion by closing the Clubs. There was, however, no alternative. The right of free discussion was abused, and the safety of the Republic was imperilled by the conduct of men like Blanqui, who preached daily and hourly the duty of insurrection and the holiness of violence. But having taken this step under the pressure of imperative necessity, it is to be hoped that the Government and the Assembly will not allow themselves to go further. They have possession of the persons of the ring-leaders, and must bring them to trial and to punishment. If they will forget the immense provocation received, and the suicidal wickedness of the crime, and spare the lives of the criminals, the triumph of the moderate party will be a glorious one. These insane conspirators, in one of their proclamations, demanded the "guillotine" as the purification for French political society; and the fanatics of the party look upon the "Terror" exercised by Marat and Danton, and afterwards by Robespierre, Collot d'Herbois, and others, as a wholesome system which it would be advantageous to revive; but the Government and the Assembly will, there is little fear, continue to hold as sacred the principle enunciated by M. de Lamartine, that the punishment of death shall be obliterated from the political code of France. That the lives of even these desperadoes should not be declared forfeited, would be indeed a moral victory of which the Revolution would have just reason to be proud.

Though it has been a great price to pay, the cause of order and stability has, doubtless, gained greatly by the event of Monday. The strength, good sense, and good feeling of the majority have been shown; the weakness and folly of the extreme party have been demonstrated, and the most violent and dangerous of the theorists and fanatics have been deprived of future opportunities for mischief and confusion. These are great results. It is to be hoped that all parties in France will combine to turn them to good account, and to the peaceful consolidation of a firm and equitable Government.

THE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND DENMARK.

(From a Correspondent at Copenhagen.)

It is said that when discussing, a year or two ago, the chances of war or peace with a foreign diplomatist, the cunning old Louis Philippe, unfolding a map of Europe, and pointing at Schleswig, said, "From this little spot will come the spark which is to put Europe in a blaze." These words have only partially been true. The downfall of the throne of the King of France gave the signal for a general outbreak in Europe; but the actual war, the arming of one nation against another, which is every day appearing more unavoidable, as well on land as at sea, has received its impulse from the very quarter pointed out by the King of the Barricades. It is, however, more than questionable whether these strange and sinister forebodings would have been realised, had it not been for the ambitious views of several treacherous princes (those of Augustenburg and Glucksburg), established in Schleswig, and nearly connected with the reigning King of Denmark by the ties of blood and allegiance, by whom the standard of revolt was raised, the Duke of Augustenburg preparing the way secretly for a long time, and the Prince, his younger brother, executing the final plan in the following manner. On the 24th March (on the very day that the King of Denmark called a liberal Ministry round his throne) the Prince of Noer left Kiel with a couple of hundred soldiers of the garrison for the town and fortress of Rendsburg. On arriving there he got the garrison convoked (although having no command whatsoever), and told the assembled troops that, as the Liberal party had laid violent hands on the King at Copenhagen, and secured his person, he had thought it his duty to put himself at the head of the Government *in the King's name*. Lieutenant Mathiesen, stepping forward, said, that the latest and most positive news affirmed that the King had chosen a new Ministry, agreeable to the principles which he had always advocated, which proved that his Majesty was fully free. Other officers calling out loudly, "It is, then, false—it is a revolt," the Prince got pale, and said with trembling voice, "You may call me a scoundrel if I do not lay down the command in the hands of the King as soon as he is free." Since then the King of Denmark has shown himself at the head of his army in Schleswig, the Prince of Noer continuing in the command of the insurrectionary troops, supported by Prussia and other allies.

What are then the real points at issue between the King of Denmark and his Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein (a country called "Schleswig-Holstein" does not any more exist, than one called "Scotland-Ireland"), and where is the injustice on the part of King Frederick, calling redress and vengeance over his head from all Germany? These questions have repeatedly been most ably discussed and answered in the English Parliament and by the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle*. We will take another short review of this, in itself, very plain matter, which has been most terribly confused by the philosophical smoke of German professors; our extracts are from a short and concise pamphlet now much read at Paris, entitled "La Verité sur la Question du Slesvig, par L. E. Borrin, Ouvrier de la République Universelle des Lettres, Paris, April, 1848, chez Lebègue." The arguments of this brochure, which is chiefly addressed to a foreign people to enlighten their views on a matter now much talked of, but little understood, run as follows:—"A civil war is now ravaging the Duchy of Schleswig, appertaining to Denmark. The German newspapers, through whose columns the first news from that quarter is spread, have undertaken to prove that the majority of the inhabitants of Schleswig consists of German elements. This is false: it is proved by the latest census returns, made in 1845, under the auspices of the treacherous German officials, that of 330,000 inhabitants in the Duchy, 180,000 are speaking Danish, 25,000 are the so-called 'Friskians,' mostly on the Western Islands, speaking a peculiar dialect of their own, and 125,000 speak German. Nevertheless, the papers of Hamburg and Germany generally have spread the report that Schleswig is desirous of separating itself from Denmark for the purpose of entering in the German Confederation, and that this present war is the result of a popular movement. Nothing could be further from the truth; it is a gross imposition, originating with parties whose ambitious views of personal and territorial aggrandizement are thereby furthered. It is, in reality, a revolt, headed and directed by a batch of ten of the most insignificant princes in the world (those of Glucksburg and Augustenburg), who, having scarcely any territory of their own, try to get some importance by conquering a dukedom. The Schleswig Danes, the lower and working classes, are mostly mariners or agricultural labourers; their income and fortune has been trifling to admit them as voters by the then existing electoral law of the Duchies; the elections were in the hands of the nobility and their dependents and the rich commercial people. The Deputies of the Provincial States represented, therefore, mostly but the higher classes in easy circumstances, speaking the German language; they were the mouthpiece of the German minority, and the German Diet has been sadly mistaken if believing its plan for the conquest of Schleswig approved by a majority of the people of Schleswig. Let the electoral law be reformed, and based on the principle of universal suffrage of those who have attained the age of thirty years, which is now becoming the law of Denmark, and Europe will see that the result will be very different."

"There exists no kind of right or title for the German Diet or any other power to interfere in favour of the insurgent Princes. The right, by treaty, is clearly in favour of Denmark. England and France have at different times guaranteed Schleswig to the Danes, viz. in 1720 and 1742; these treaties have never been broken, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs in England having lately acknowledged their full validity, and the treaty of Vienna has likewise guaranteed the integrity of the Danish Monarchy. But putting the treaties aside, the Nationality is likewise in favour of the Danes. Schleswig was, from the most remote times, Danish. History proves, that when the German ecclesiastics in the 16th century came to preach the Reformation in Schleswig, nobody could understand them or their language, and that they had to teach some of the inhabitants German, in order to use them as interpreters for their sacred mission. The names of the villages and towns of the duchy prove most clearly their Danish origin. *Slesvig*, as it is written, is composed of *Vig*, which is the Danish word for gulf, bay; and *Sle* or *Sli*, the name of the river or inlet, where the principal town is built. *Hadsby*, *Vindeby*, and an hundred other names of villages on the very borders of the Eider, prove their Scandinavian origin and nomenclature.

"But, say the German enthusiasts, 'the German Fatherland' extends itself wherever the German tongue is spoken: if that is to be the law of Europe, why not begin in Alsace and the Lorraine? A considerable majority of the inhabitants of Schleswig speak Danish; and in all well-organised associations it is the majority, and not the minority, which decides. It is, however, not only the language which constitutes the nationality, but the habits, religion, and laws, and above all the historical ties and associations are important elements. The principal law on the whole judicial organisation of the Duchy now in force is 'King Waldemar's Law of Jutland,' given in the year 1240; whereas in Holstein, the year 1260.

"The Danish and Frisian population of Schleswig repudiate the idea of an invasion in Germany, and consequent separation from Denmark: it is proved by the manner in which the war has been going on in the Duchy, the peasants arming themselves in great numbers with sickles, straightened as lances, to defend themselves against their German enemies. The inhabitants of the beautiful

island *Ais*, where the insurrectionary Duke has his principal seat and property, are all in arms, and supporting the Danish cause with the utmost zeal, and mostly as volunteers, their only fear being the idea of ever seeing their former Lord of Augustenburg again. It is also a notorious fact that the 11th battalion of infantry, consisting only of *Schleswiger*s has been the most indefatigable of the heroic Danish army, fighting against the German Princes at Flensburg and Schleswig, with the greatest courage and with unshaken fidelity; whereas the Prince of Noer fled with his followers when hearing the report of the first Danish cannon. It may also be mentioned that the Danish recruits which were ordered to join their regiments from the Duchy, came in great numbers, though prevented by the functionaries, who embraced the cause of the revolt.

"Let, therefore, all those who sincerely embrace the cause of the people and of nationality, unite to combat this insurrection of Princes, and the much more dangerous and unwarrantable aggressive plans of the Germanic Diet, which are now beginning most seriously to endanger the political equilibrium of Europe. Schleswig is but a small country; but it has fine ships, ports, and mariners; and the idea of a 'German Navy' is the rage, particularly of the inland states of Germany, where few have ever seen salt water or ships, and think that a navy may be created as a railroad, or other similar institution of commerce or necessity, on subscription, or by shares, no other mode offering. The German nation is now pretending to consolidate itself into one solid mass, and one of its first resolutions tends to destroy the nationality of a neighbour; let other neighbours then beware, and join the Danes in repulsing such arrogant and brutal conduct of numerically superior forces against a smaller state. The Danish race counts but a people of two millions, but they cling most faithfully to their nationality. They claim at least sympathy for their just cause, and the moral support of all nations not blinded by passion, hypocrisy, and fanaticism. From their brethren in the North—descendants of the trusty and warlike Scandinavians—they expect a more tangible mark of sympathy: as their 'Fostbrothers,' in bygone times, used to mingle their blood in sign of unshakable fidelity in life and death, so their warriors may now make fit their common cause to put a stop to the aggressive violence of modern Germany."

The annexed illustration presents a striking picture of Danish troops leaving Copenhagen for the seat of war. The enthusiasm animating the Danes in the defence of their country and the rights of their King, is a spectacle well worthy of notice. The lord and the peasant have enrolled themselves as volunteers in the ranks of the different regiments, and their valour has been proved at Bau, Flensburg, and Schleswig. The King of Denmark—perhaps the most popular Prince on the Continent at this moment—has visited the battle-fields in the Duchy, and administered comfort and consolation to the dying and sick. Returned to his residence at Copenhagen, his first act was to dismiss all household troops, and confide his person to the love of his faithful subjects.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Peace and quietness must not, it appears, be hoped for under the Republic—at least not for some months to come. We have had another outbreak—a gigantic demonstration—an invasion of the National Assembly—even an overthrow of the Government, and the establishment of another Government instead; in short, we have had nothing less than a regular revolution. Fortunately, however, the revolution was only successful for about a quarter of an hour. The audacious leaders of it were, at the end of that time, ignominiously seized by the collar, and as ignominiously walked off to durance vile, where they still remain. All this is a sad nuisance to *nous autres* peaceable folk. We have had quite enough of demonstrations, tumults, and their attendant anxieties—enough of the marching and counter-marching of National Guards and troops—enough of *rappels*, and more than enough of bristling bayonets. But, as the old adage says, "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good;" and what to us is a dreadful bore at best, and at times a most serious subject of alarm, procures for the subscribers to the News the pleasure of inspecting many admirable illustrations. Happy creatures they! They see all that passes in Paris without the misfortune of being in the midst of it!

Among the mass of works which have issued from the press within the last few days, I observed one called "Medicine in a Republican point of view," another the "Republican Gardener," a third "On the Diseases of Horses, by a thorough Republican;" and there are several others with titles equally absurd. Do the political zealots who concoct them endeavour to vie in solemn absurdity with Cromwell's fanatics and the old Scotch Presbyterians?

The clubs are crying out against statues of Kings being allowed to exist in public places; and at Lyons the people have already had the brazen image of one monarch removed. But though France has become Republican, she has not forgotten that she was for a long time Monarchic; and she is by no means disposed to disarm those of her Monarchs—as for instance Henri IV. and Louis XIV.—who contributed greatly to her power and glory. Neither is she disposed to deprive them of the honour (a poor one, after all, for men whose names are immortal) of being allowed to figure in public places in marble and in bronze.

It is curious to see what a complete extinguisher the Revolution has put on the smaller fry of *litterateurs*. Before the Revolution came, the readers of newspapers and periodicals were continually occupied with the sayings, and doings, and scribblings of the Jules Janins, the Théophile Gautier, the Arsène Houssayes, and other of the illustrious obscure. There was nothing in the men, to be sure; but they puffed each other so outrageously, puffed themselves so impudently, and kept their names so constantly before the public, that, even in spite of the contempt one felt for them, one read what they wrote, and talked about what they said. But, poor fellows! their "glory," as they used to call it, has completely departed. Nobody reads their *feuilletons* now—nobody even knows if they write *feuilletons* at all. The Revolution has done for them. Lord Byron told us that he once went to bed obscure and rose famous: these people went to bed famous on the 23rd February, and rose obscure on the 24th; and obscure, no doubt, they will remain to the end of their mortal existence.

But though it was immensely ridiculous to see such insignificant scribblers as those referred to, speaking of each other as if they were men of the greatest genius, and gravely recording what they did and said, and how they lived, as if anybody cared a straw about them, yet it is impossible not to admire the spirit of *fraternité* which they displayed. No doubt the help they gave one to the other to struggle into notoriety arose in a great measure, perhaps wholly, from selfish motives; but, even with that drawback, it was better to see good-will manifested, than that bitter spirit of envy and detraction which is so common—one may say universal—in the literary circles of England.

Little change, generally speaking, has taken place either for the better or the worse in this city. The theatres, restaurants, and even *cafés*, together with shops of all kinds, are doing a very indifferent business. There are few great families at Paris, and what there are live in a very modest manner. There is little or no gaiety, and scarcely any public amusements, with the exception of the dancing-gardens, and they are *triste*.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The already detailed account of the occurrences of Monday in Paris render it unnecessary, under the head of "National Assembly," to do more than mention what occurred in the Chamber up to the moment when the mob burst in.

The President took the chair at twelve o'clock.

M. Derance presented the proposition of a decree to the effect that "Algeria henceforward forms part of France, and that French subjects in Algeria small be governed by the same laws and constitution as those on the Continent." He should call on the Assembly to have this matter considered in the public sitting of the next day. (Cries of "No, no.") Finally, it was referred to the committee on Algeria.

The President read a letter from M. Béranger, declaring that if there was anything that could cause him to forget his age, it would be the flattering letter which he had received from the President, declaring that the National Assembly refused to accept his resignation of his seat amongst them. He had, however, again to entreat them to allow him to remain in his privacy, and from a distance contemplate their labours for the welfare of France.

The Chamber, being consulted, decided that his resignation should be accepted.

The order of the day was the interpellations relative to Italy.

M. Bastide, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, ascended the tribune, and read, in a very indistinct voice, a paper on the subject before the Chamber. He declared that the Government felt the greatest sympathy for Italy, and that if its aid was required, it would certainly think itself bound to afford it. No intervention had been demanded by Italy, and, consequently, France had not been placed in the position to grant it or refuse it. The Government now established in France wished to carry out a system of moderation; it aimed at no conquest; its greatest ambition was to be strong at home, by the internal organisation of the country. It would endeavour, as much as possible, to avoid war; but if, from the course of events, such an event was unfortunately to take place, it would act with vigour. The treaties of 1814 and 1815 had been destroyed for ever; but France did not intend, on that account, rushing unnecessarily into war. Her conduct would depend on the course of events.

M. d'Aragon thought that the honourable Minister had not spoken explicitly enough on the question before the Assembly. What he (M. d'Aragon) wanted to know was, if the Provisional Government had taken steps to show Austria that she must make such concessions as would satisfy the Italians. For his part, he should not be satisfied if a single Austrian soldier remained in Italy. He must again ask the honourable Minister to give more precise information to the Assembly.

M. de Lamartine said, that since the questions of Italy and Poland had been brought forward for the same day, he would ask permission to reply at the same time to both. When the question of Poland was presently brought forward, he should endeavour not to leave the slightest doubt in any man's mind about the views and wishes of the Government on those two subjects. (Hear, hear.)

M. Wolowski then ascended the tribune to speak on Poland. Just as the hon. Minister began to speak, a sound reached the interior of the Chamber of shouting outside. The sound became every moment louder and louder, and in the Assembly itself at last a dead silence took place. The noise was more like the loud roar of the ocean on a stormy day than anything else. After a while, the doors outside were knocked against violently.

A Member then rose, and said: Let the doors of the hall be closed. (Hear, hear.)

A tumult here arose from the efforts of men outside to get in. Suddenly the doors of the Chamber were pushed open, and a number of representatives, who had been in the committee-rooms, hurried in and took their places.

The President: I must request every member to keep his seat. The utmost order is necessary.

M. Wolowski attempted to go on, but every member was evidently occupied with the noise coming from outside.

The tumultuous scene that ensued has been described in another column.

TUESDAY.—Extraordinary precautions had been adopted for the protection of the Assembly. All the streets leading to the palace, the quays, and Place de la Concorde, were occupied at an early hour by the National Guard and the Garde Mobile, and the thoroughfares were stopped for half-a-mile around. Nobody was permitted to cross the Place de la Concorde, except members of the Assembly and reporters, on exhibiting their cards, and *cartouches*, carrying provisions to the detachments stationed at the extremity of all the streets and avenues. The palace and gardens of the palace were defended by a numerous garrison, and two pieces of artillery were pointed on the bridge. Those precautions were not unnecessary, for at the very hour the Assembly met, the sections were deliberating in the neighbourhood of the Bastile, under the presidency of the notorious Huber, who, having been arrested and deposited in one of the municipalities, escaped through the culpable connivance of one of the municipal officers. Huber proposed either to march in arms to Vincennes to deliver the prisoners, who had been removed to the Castle during the night, or to proceed to the Palace of the National Assembly, and require their immediate liberation.

The Hall of the Assembly bore marks of the damage committed by the rabble on the previous day. The panels of several doors had not yet been repaired, and the decorations soiled by the filthy visitors still exhibited traces of their passage.

At eleven o'clock, one of the Secretaries read the *procès verbal*, describing the scenes of violence of the preceding day, which were listened to in solemn silence. The President afterwards rose, and said that he wished to give the Assembly some personal explanations. Yielding to the entreaties of a number of friends and leaders of the people, and with a view to protect their lives ("Say your own," exclaimed a member), which he had every reason to consider in the utmost danger, he had written to the officer in command of the National Guard to prevent the *rappel* from being beaten, not to excite still more the anger of the people. ("You were wrong," cried the whole House.) The President excused himself on his motives, and declared that had he refused, the mob would have rushed on the Deputies, and a frightful catastrophe ensued.

This address of the President produced the utmost agitation. Twenty deputies asked to be permitted to speak, and M. Luneau, running up to the tribune, complained that the President, in conjunction with the Minister of the Interior, had suppressed, in the *Moniteur*, a portion of the anarchical scenes of the preceding day, and made no mention of the noble attitude observed by the whole Assembly, which it was indispensable the whole country should know.

M. Garnier-Pagès next rose and said that, after the audacious attempt of a factious band, the Executive Commission had immediately adopted the most energetic measures to protect the security of Paris. Orders had been issued in the morning to arrest a number of persons, and in the evening other measures equally energetic had been taken. The house in which Sobrier resided had been surrounded and entered, and that individual, with 75 of his men, arrested, and the warlike stores illegally placed in his possession; seized by the National Guard. The Club of the Rights of Man, which assembled at the Palais Royal, was closed, and its papers seized. The club over which Blanqui presided had likewise been closed, and the Committee was determined not to allow, in future, any sedition meeting to deliberate in arms. The prisoners had all been transferred to the Castle of Vincennes. Among them were Barbes, Blanqui, Albert, Sobrier, Raspail, father and nephew, Colonel Sasset, and others. The brave and glorious army, with which the members of the Executive Committee had fraternised, had been called to Paris; and all the regiments quartered in the neighbouring towns had already arrived. The Government had, moreover, pronounced the dissolution, dispersion, and disarmament of the Corps of Montagnards. As to the Prefecture of Police, they had found in its chief a complete obedience, but had thought proper to change the personnel with whom he was surrounded. They had entrusted the command of the National Guard and army to Colonel Clement Thomas and to General Bedeau. Full satisfaction should be given to public opinion and to the National Assembly. M. Garnier-Pagès said that he might enter into other particulars which it would not be safe to communicate at this juncture; but the representatives of the nation might rest assured that the Executive Council would neglect nothing to respond to the confidence they had placed in them.

A long interrogation of M. Caussidière, the Prefect of Police, by several members, then followed, in explanation of many of the circumstances of Monday and the days preceding, connected with the disorders. M. Caussidière's explanations did not appear to give the Assembly satisfaction.

WEDNESDAY.—On this day the same military precautions had been adopted round the legislative palace, but on a less extensive scale than on Tuesday, and the thoroughfares were partly opened along the quays and the adjoining streets. A battery of artillery was stationed in one of the courts, and the hall was placed under the exclusive protection of the troops of the line and two battalions of the National Guard of Melun and Montereau, who arrived during the night.

At twelve o'clock M

burghers upon the Minister Von Schwerin, to protest against the recall of the Prince of Prussia, as a measure calculated to endanger the peace of the capital. M. Camphausen promised to submit the protest to the King. Similar addresses had been presented from Cologne, Dusseldorf, &c.

POLISH PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Posen, of the 12th, state that the disarming of the insurgents was beginning in good earnest. The whole of the artillery taken from the Poles, namely 11 small cannon and 3 howitzers, had been brought to Posen. Mieroslawski has been taken, and conducted to Posen. The incorporation of Posen with Germany was celebrated in that town on the 12th instant.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—The operations of the hostile armies at the seat of war have been, according to the advices received this week, more brisk than hitherto.

On the 6th, an engagement had taken place in front of the city of Verona. Complete success attended all the operations of Charles Albert up to 3 p.m.; but in consequence of the village of Santa Lucia, about two miles from the city, where the weight of the combat fell, being imprudently abandoned, and immediately, for the second time, occupied by the enemy, the whole force was withdrawn about 4 or 5 o'clock, and the Piedmontese army retired to its position on the hills overlooking the plain of Verona, from Bussolengo on the Upper Adige, to Vallegio on the Mincio. The loss on the part of the Austrians was unknown, but was considered very heavy; and the Sardinians suffered severely, and it was said that they lost no less than 1200 men killed, wounded, and missing. It was supposed that the attack was made in the expectation that it would be assisted by a movement within the city, but nothing of the kind took place, and the general feeling among the troops was that the movement had been unnecessary and profitless. No attempt was made to cross the Adige, as was at one moment expected.

It was expected that the siege of Peschiera would be at once commenced, as the heavy artillery had been placed in the batteries.

Gen. Nugent was advancing upon Treviso.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Piedmont announced to the Chamber of Deputies, on the 13th instant, the accession of Placenza to the Sardinian dominions. The Provisional Government of Milan had ordered the opening of registers throughout the country to receive the votes of the population relative to the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont. This decision was adopted in consequence of an energetic manifestation to that effect, made by the National Guard and the people, followed by a demand in which it was stated that the intrigues of Metternich, Guizot, and Louis Philippe in London, the hostile attitude of Russia, the friendly disposition of Germany, the avowed neutrality of Switzerland, and other diplomatic communications tending to cause an apprehension of a general conflagration in Europe, render it more necessary to increase the force of Italy by union. A fusion with Piedmont would render it possible to collect an army of 200,000 Italians.

From that portion of the seat of war remote from the operations of the Sardinian army, we learn that the Crusaders of Bassano had taken by surprise a body of Croats on the 8th, in the village of Jastro, near Arsia, and made a great number of them prisoners; General Durando defeated two columns of the same body and forced them to retreat from Corunay, after sustaining severe losses. The armed population of Brenta are described as ardently devoted to the holy cause, and well decided to beat the enemy.

ROME.—The news from the Eternal City in the commencement of the week represented tranquillity as restored.

The new Liberal Ministry is thus definitively organised:—

Ecclesiastical Affairs—Cardinal Ciacchi.

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count Marchetti.

Interior—Count Mamiani.

War—Prince d'Orta-Panfilo.

Justice—M. Pasquale de Rossi.

Commerce—The Duke de Riguano.

Finance—M. Lunati.

Police—M. Giuseppe Galetti.

The Senate of Rome had forwarded an address to the Pope, in which, after referring to the military occupation of Ferrara, and to the indignation that abuse of force had excited throughout Italy, it describes the different phases of the Italian revolution and renders justice to the sentiments that dictated the *allocution* pronounced by Plus IX. in the Consistory of the 29th ult. At the same time, however, that it concurred in those principles of charity, the Senate declared that his Holiness should not forget that he was a Sovereign as well as a Pontiff. The Senators say:—

"The people do not expect that you, a messenger of peace, should declare war; they only desire that you should not prevent those to whom you have confided the direction of temporal affairs to undertake and conduct it. They do not demand of you the sacrifice of the sentiments of your heart nor of the horror which the minister of God must feel in presence of a war between Christians: it only requests you to consider the tranquillity of all Italy, and to remove the suspicion that you should have declared unjust the war which the united Italians are waging for the independence of their common country. Proclaim, Holy Father, the right of Italy to re-conquer her independence and nationality. That word will suffice to restore tranquillity to the alarmed population, and to remove from the minds of foreigners the idea that you would have in an instant proclaimed the injustice of our cause. You may then rely on our gratitude, if, in the gentleness of your heart, and without suspending the military operations, you succeed, through the influence of peaceable councils, to solve the question by obtaining the complete evacuation of the Austrian troops, and the consecration of the independence and nationality of Italy. Should you consent to preside over an Italian Diet charged with regulating our internal affairs, the people bless the great Pontiff who shall have saved the country."

SARDINIA.—The Sardinian Parliament was formally opened at Turin on the 8th inst., by Prince Eugene of Savoy, the Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.

The Sardinian squadron which sailed from Genoa for Venice, to reinforce the Neapolitan navy in the Adriatic, consisted of three frigates, two schooners, and a brig. The Neapolitan squadron had landed 4000 men at Venice.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The suspension of the blockade by the Danish Government has been officially notified as follows:—

NOTIFICATION.

"According to a note dated the 8th of May, communicated by the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Ambassadors of Foreign Powers at Copenhagen, it is resolved—

"1. That, for the present, neither the mouths of the Elbe, nor those of the Weser, nor those of any other harbour on the North Sea, shall be blockaded by Danish ships of war.

"2. That the blockade of the following harbours, viz. Pillau, Dantzig, Stralsund, Rostock, and Wisnemunde, shall be raised from and after the 16th of May; that only Kiel, with the entrance of the Schleswig Canal at Holtenau, and Swinemunde, shall remain in a state of blockade; but that on the above-named day the blockade shall be extended to the three mouths of the Oder, i.e. to Wolgast, Swinemunde, and Cammin.

"To prevent the misunderstandings which, to the regret of the Danish Government, have occurred on the part of some of the commanders of the ships of war, who, giving too great an extension to the blockade, have sent back neutral vessels bound to ports to which the state of blockade did not apply—a steamer will be despatched this evening to convey to them the present order."

A correspondence between General Von Wrangel and Captain Bille, the Danish naval officer on the station of the Little Belt, relative to the bombardment of Middlefjord has been published. It consists of a letter from Captain Bille, complaining of the act, and a long reply from the General vindicating the conduct of the Allied Powers, and reprimanding the Danish authorities. General Wrangel concludes his despatch with the following significant menace:—

"I call the district which is now the seat of war—I call the wounded and prisoners of the Danish army, to bear witness that till now I have used every exertion to conduct the war in a manner becoming civilised nations. If, however, the Danish fleet, by its proceedings, compel me to resort to another mode of hostilities, Germany and all Europe shall at least know that it was not by me nor my brave troops that this mode of carrying on hostilities (contrary to the feelings of the age we live in) was commenced. This letter, as well as the communication to which it is the answer, I shall publish; and in the hope that the fleet of Denmark will not render it necessary to carry my expressed determination into effect."

HOLLAND.

There has been a change of Ministry. The King has confided the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior *ad interim* to M. Kempseuer, Member of the Second Chamber of the States General, and of the Commission of the States of the 17th of March, in place of M. Luzac, who will retain *ad interim* the post of the Ministry of the Reformed Religion.

M. Kempseuer has already taken the oath of office.

It was generally reported that Baron Bentinck will be charged with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and General Voeit with that of War. Baron Bentinck has hitherto filled the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands at the Court of Brussels. M. Storm, Member of the State Commission of the 17th of March, is likewise to take part in the Ministerial combination.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens announce a political amnesty granted by King Otho to all those compromised in the revolt of 1847, solely excepting, for the present, Major Bozzaloti and Generals Griziotti and Grivas. This act has produced a very favourable impression. The Athenian newspapers publish a circular of the Minister of the Interior to the Nomarchs of the kingdom, rigorously prohibiting any demonstration on the frontiers calculated to disturb the friendly relations now happily subsisting between Turkey and Greece.

TURKEY.

The cholera is gradually subsiding in Constantinople. The Sultan has commanded that all the forts on the shores of the Bosphorus, as far as the embouchure of the Black Sea, shall be repaired and armed.

RUSSIA.

On the 2nd instant the Emperor ordered the sum of 6,000,000 roubles to be transferred from the vaults of the citadel in order to replenish the treasury, the funds in which had been diminished, owing to various disbursements, from 30,000,000 roubles to 1,140,000. On an official scrutiny of the reserve still deposited in the vaults of the citadel, it was found that, after deducting the 6,000,000 thus transferred, there still remain the sum of 109,588,595 roubles 19 copecks.

UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received this week by the *Acadia* packet. The outward news conveyed by the new steamer *America*, which made a splendid run to New York from Liverpool of 13½ days, occupied the entire public attention. Previous to her arrival, such were the apprehensions felt for the security of the British Crown and Government, consequent on the accounts received of the approaching Chartist demonstration, that little or no business was attempted either

in shipments to England or in bills of exchange. The complete dispersion of their fears, consequent on the *America's* intelligence, produced a satisfactory effect.

There was a very general belief that Mr. Polk will be re-nominated for the Presidency at the approaching Baltimore convention, and re-elected in November next.

A new Constitution for the state of Illinois having been lately framed by a convention called for the purpose, and submitted to the people for their approval, it was accordingly approved. Annexed to, and forming part of, this fundamental law, was this provision:—"Art. XV. There shall be annually assessed and collected, in the same manner as other state revenue may be assessed and collected, a tax of two mills upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, to be applied as follows; viz. the fund so created shall be kept separate, and shall annually, on the 1st day of January, be apportioned and paid over *pro rata* upon all such state indebtedness, other than the canal and school indebtedness, as may for that purpose be presented by the holders of the same to be entered as credits upon, and to that extent, in extinguishment of the principal of said indebtedness."

MEXICO.

The news from Mexico is still undecided as to the ratification of the amended treaty. Major Grantham, the bearer of the treaty, arrived in the city of Mexico on the 2nd ult., and immediately proceeded to Queretaro, where it was expected a quorum of Congress would form shortly after his arrival. In Mexico everything was quiet, the election for President was to take place in a few days, and Herrera was likely to be successful. An engagement is reported between the Americans and Mexicans at Chihuahua, which lasted from nine in the morning till sunset: the Americans remained masters of the field. The United States Commissioner, Mr. Trist, who was arrested by order of the President, has arrived under escort at New Orleans.

The deplorable state of the Mexican province of Yucatan, where the Indians were massacring the white population without distinction of age or sex, has caused communications to be opened by a Commissioner appointed by the State, requesting that protection may be afforded by the United States, and for which they are ready to renounce dominion and sovereignty, and to be incorporated into the Union. The President of the United States, in a message to Congress, had referred these documents, which are now before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

WEST INDIES.

We have one week's later news from Barbadoes, extending to the 15th April. The Assembly was still in session. Retrenchment in all public works and offices is to be adopted; economy is everywhere talked of, and is the leading subject of debate in the House.

The attempt to raise 30,000 dollars by loan, in England, for the purpose of carrying on the public works, failed. The event has caused great distress among the Government and its officers.

THE RIVER PLATE.

Intelligence has been received from South America that General Rosas has re-opened the trade up the Parana river.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ALEXANDER, LORD ASBURTON.

WITHIN one short month, three eldest brothers of the great commercial family of Baring have passed off the scene of life. Lord Ashburton, the second of the three, died on the 12th inst., at Longfellow. His Lordship was born 27th October, 1774, and succeeded, at the decease of his father, the late Sir Francis Baring, Bart., to the chief management of the eminent mercantile firm, so well known throughout the world as "Baring Brothers and Co." In early life, Mr. Alexander Baring travelled much in the United States, and even penetrated some distance into the primeval forests of America, amongst which he encountered the most distinguished wanderer of that age, Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans. Washington, too, was also among those with whom he had the good fortune to find favour during his first visit to the New World. While in America, Mr. Baring married, 23rd August, 1798, Anne Louisa, eldest daughter of William Bingham, Esq., of Philadelphia, a senator of the United States, and through this alliance acquired influential commercial connexions on the other side of the Atlantic, in the sequel, aggrandised the importance of the London house.

Mr. Baring's first entrance on the political arena was as member for the borough of Taunton, in 1806. That town he continued to represent until 1818. He next sat for Callington, and for Thetford, and finally was returned as Knight of the Shire for Essex.

In 1834, on the formation of Sir Robert Peel's short-lived administration, Mr. Alexander Baring became President of the Board of Trade, and in 1835 was raised to the peerage as Baron Ashburton, of Ashburton, in Devon. This title his Lordship selected as having been borne by his first cousin, the famous lawyer, John Dunning, on his elevation to the Upper House. The last occasion, in which Lord Ashburton was engaged in the service of the Crown, was the Embassy to America in 1842, which led to the adjustment of our differences with that country.

His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, William Bingham, now Lord Ashburton. He leaves, besides, two other surviving sons, and two surviving daughters.

We cannot better conclude our brief notice of this distinguished merchant and statesman, than by quoting the words of an eminent contemporary:—

"Although (said Lord Stanley in Tuesday's debate) my noble friend, Lord Ashburton, was not a frequent speaker or debater in your Lordships' House, yet those of your Lordships who have had the opportunity of knowing and hearing him will be aware of how much value and importance was his opinion; and you will appreciate far more than the powers of the highest eloquence, the loss which the country has sustained in that clear and impartial judgment, that candid consideration, that vast experience, which he brought to bear on all those questions, and the practical knowledge which he brought to bear more especially on all mercantile subjects—subjects to which he had devoted the study and observation of a long life—and which clothed his opinion with the highest authority. I am sure I may add, that the general amiability, the uniform kindness and courtesy, not only of manner, but of heart, which characterised my noble friend, must have rendered it impossible that he could have left behind him a single enemy, public or personal. I am sure those who have been admitted to the honour of his friendship, even more than others, must feel the loss which your Lordships and the country have sustained."

A portrait of the deceased Peer will be found in No. 25, of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

JOHN PORTAL, ESQ.

THIS gentleman died on the 7th instant, at his seat, Freefolk Priors, Hants, in his 85th year. He was the head of the Portal family, and for upwards of fifty years a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Southampton. His large estates extended over the parishes of Freefolk, Laverstock, Overton, Whitechurch, Kingsclere, Ashe, Hannington, and Steventon. He married, August, 1815, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Henry Drummond, Esq., of the Grange, Hants, by Anne, daughter of the late Viscount Melville, and has left issue. The family of De Portal was amongst the French Refugees of the 17th century, and had held the highest rank amongst the nobles of Languedoc, for several ages—during which time many members of the family were signalized by military achievements, and in the political history of those periods.

WILLIAM CRIPPS, ESQ., M.P.

This gentleman, whose recent conflict with Mr. Fergus O'Connor in the House of Commons is still fresh in the recollection of our readers, expired on the 11th instant, at his residence in St. James's-place. The malady of which he died was an attack of brain fever.

The hon. member—son of Joseph Cripps, Esq., M.P. for Cirencester from 1807 to 1841—was a barrister by profession, and one of the Lords of the Treasury under Sir Robert Peel's late Administration. In politics he always acted with the Conservatives attached to Sir Robert, and formed one of the majority on the repeal of the Corn Laws. He was M.A. of the University of Oxford, and was at one time Vinerian Fellow.

Mr. Cripps was married to the daughter of Benjamin Harrison, Esq., Chairman of the Exchequer Loan Commission.

HENRY GALGACAS REDHEAD YORKE, ESQ., M.P.

The melancholy death of this gentleman, who, in a paroxysm of mental aberration, put a period to his life a few days since, has cast a deep gloom over his family and friends. He was son of the late well-known political writer, Henry Redhead Yorke, Esq., and, like his father, was, to use his own words, "a moderate Reformer, when moderation is sufficient; a decided Reformer, when decision is better; a Radical Reformer, when Radicalism is best; but, above all things, an uncompromising friend of the people!"

Mr. Yorke married, 26th December, 1827, the Hon. Elizabeth Cecilia Crosbie, only daughter and heir of William, late Lord Brandon, and has left issue.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.—There is now living at Walton, near Chesterfield, a poor shoemaker, named Cornelius Crich, eighty-one years of age. He is the representative of one of the most ancient and respectable families of Derbyshire, the Criches of Crich. He can remember his grandfather, who, at the great centenary celebration of the revolution, held at Whittington and Chesterfield, in 1788, was carried in a chair, in one of the processions (as a remembrancer of the revolution itself in 1688), and died in 1789, at the age of 102 years. The present Cornelius Crich has for neighbours Jasper Allen, 92, and Thomas Smith, 88, also shoemakers, and a small garden only separates the three.

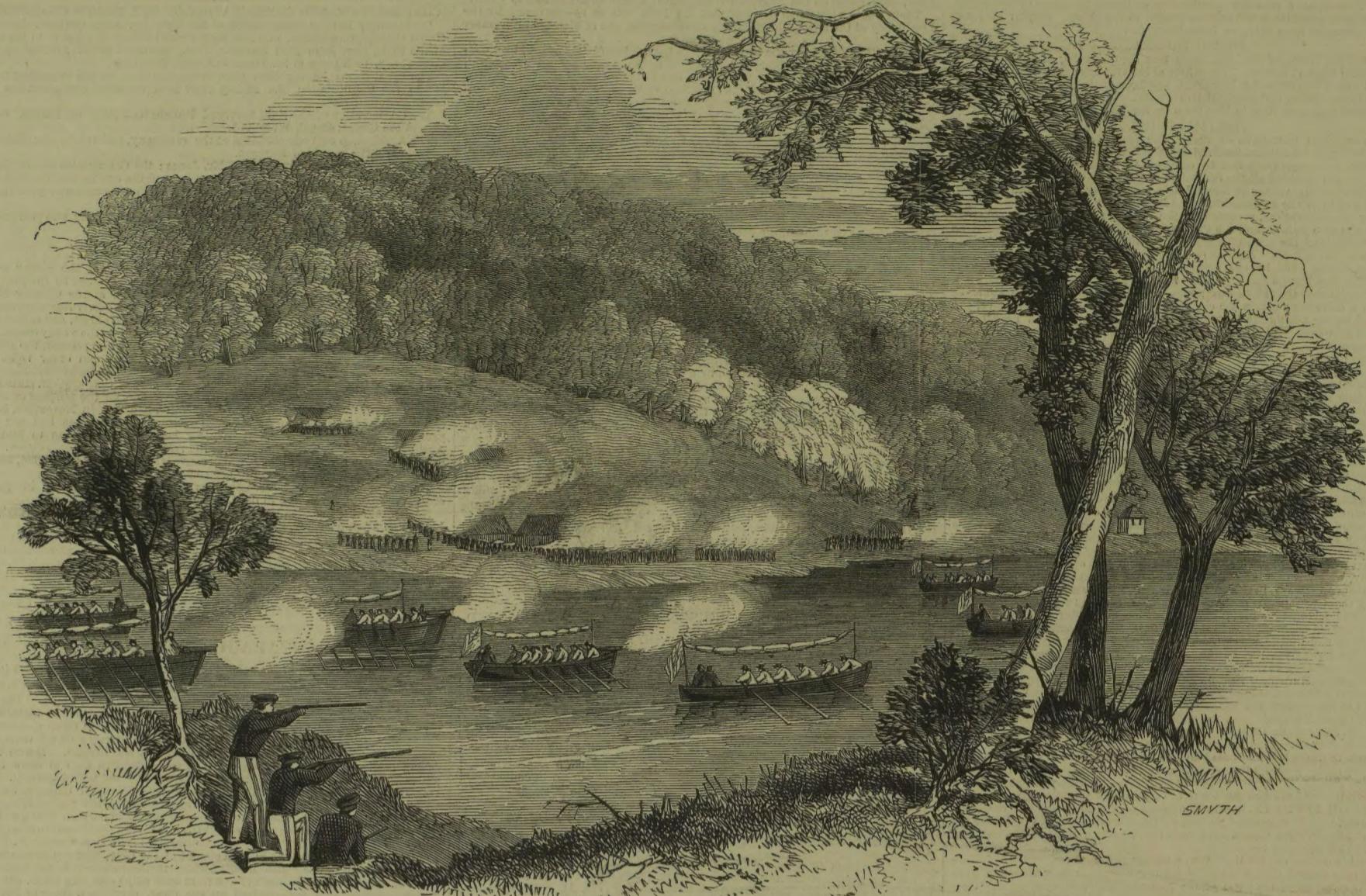
CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CONFIRMATION AND CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF CHESTER. On Saturday last the Confirmation of the Rev. Dr. John Graham, Master of Christ College, Cambridge, who has been elected Bishop of Chester in the room of the Right Rev. John Bird Sumner, D.D., promoted to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, took place at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

The usual forms having been gone through, and no person appearing to object to the Confirmation, the Bishop elect took the usual oaths, and the proceedings terminated.

The Consecration of the right reverend Prelate took place on Sunday morning, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. The Archbishops of York officiated at the ceremony, assisted by the Bishop of Lincoln and the Bishop of Durham.

The prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Jones; the Communion service by the Archbishop of York. The Bishop of Lincoln read the epistle, and the Bishop of Durham the gospel appropriate for the occasion. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cartmell, Chaplain to the Bishop elect.



STORMING AND TAKING OF SERAPQUI, ON THE RIVER SAN JUAN, CENTRAL AMERICA, BY THE BOATS OF H. M. S. "ALARM" AND "VIXEN," AND 1ST COMPANY 38TH REGIMENT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

barracks, under the command of their sergeants; and, with colours flying marched to the Plaza Mayor, where they occupied the line of houses forming the north side of the square. There they were joined by some civilians, but not in any considerable numbers. General Narvaez, accompanied by General Fulgosio, Captain-General of Madrid, and by General Figueras, General Cordova, and General Concha, proceeded to the scene of insurrection, and directed that an overwhelming force of infantry and artillery should fire upon the insurgents. They were accordingly attacked by the Government forces, who brought up artillery subsequently to batter the houses in which the insurgents had lodged themselves. The engineers and American regiment occupied many balconies and houses on the other sides of the square, and a murderous struggle took place, which lasted for a long time. General Fulgosio, brother-in-law of Queen Christina, was shot by a civilian with a blunderbuss in the early part of the morning, from the corner of the Calle del Sol, a small street near Plaza Mayor. He was, it is said, mortally wounded.

After a sanguinary conflict, the insurgents, finding that they were not supported as they expected, surrendered, with the exception of about one-third of them, who succeeded in escaping. General Fulgosio was succeeded in the command of Madrid by General Pezuela, and who forthwith assembled a court-martial, which in the course of the day condemned seventeen civilians and seventeen soldiers to be shot, and preparations for their execution were in progress at the departure of the mail.

The object of the insurgents is said to have been solely to effect a change of Ministers. They cheered "The Queen!" and "Liberty!" in the midst of the fire.

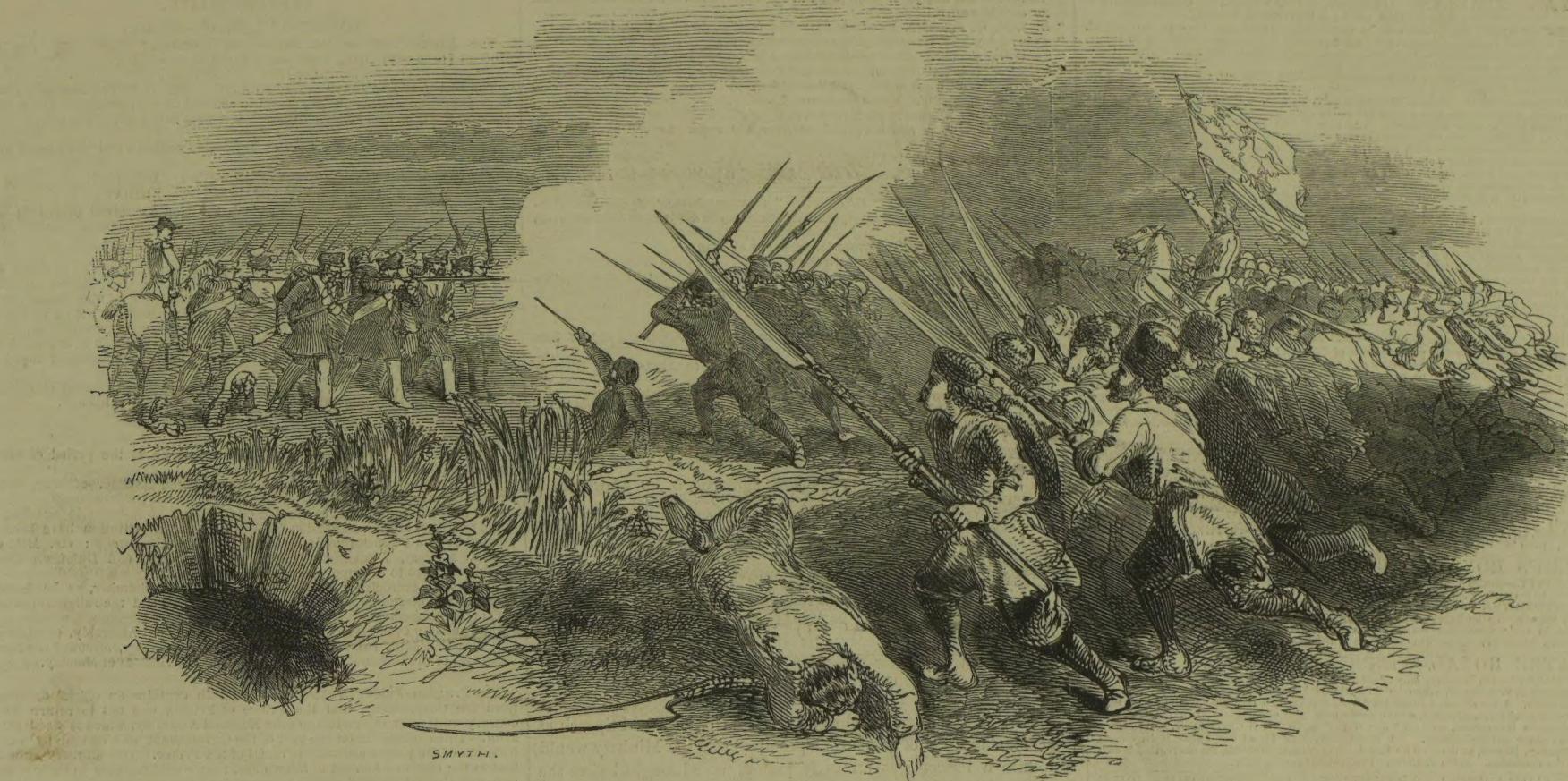
The Palace of the Conde de Onate in the Calle Mayor was occupied from an early hour by Government troops, and they fired indiscriminately on every one that passed. Two persons lost their lives from their fire; and more would have been killed but for the interference of Narvaez and his staff, who saved

a poor servant, upon whom a score of muskets were on the point of being discharged.

While the fighting was hottest in the Plaza Mayor, an incident occurred, which it is believed, led to the more speedy termination of the conflict. General Lersundi, late Colonel of the America Regiment, advanced almost alone to the middle of the square, where a trumpeter belonging to the insurgents was sounding the advance. Lersundi, exposed as he was to the shower of balls, seized the trumpet, and sounded the "cease-firing," and an Adjutant, who was close by him, held up a white pocket-handkerchief as a flag of truce. The firing ceased for some moments, and Lersundi clasped the trumpeter in his arms. The insurgents seeing the act, were led to believe that the others were about to fraternize with them, and they ceased hostilities. During the pause, the troops who were opposed to them made a rush, and all was lost. The insurgents could no longer hold out, and they successively surrendered in the manner already stated.



INSURRECTION IN MADRID.



THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

THE incorporation of the so styled German portion of the Grand Duchy of Posen, with the German Confederation, has proved the signal for a revolution in Poland. The Duchy has been in open revolt; the White Eagle once more unfurled; and Poland has re-asserted her independence under the title of a Republic.

The accounts from the seat of war are truly terrifying. Mieroslawski's call to arms has been universally responded to; towns and villages are deserted by all capable of bearing arms; and the Poles, in the last encounter with General Hirschfeld, fought with a disregard of death that was wonderful. Although they were exposed to a raking fire from a battery of four guns loaded with grape, and finally to the terrible carnage of shrapnel shells and grenades charged with 150 bullets, they advanced undaunted over heaps of their own slain, and finally broke through the Prussian ranks. No less than 460 Poles fell in this battle, without counting the wounded.

Since the fall of Xionz, the Prussians had been beat in every skirmish. The tactics of Mieroslawski are peculiar, and puzzle the Prussian leaders, at the same time that they strike terror into the soldiery, who are awed by the daring courage of the Poles and the wild advance of the scythe-men. The latter advanced whetting their scythes, until they were close on the enemy, with an energy that sent sparks from the steel, and singing in chorus the well-known national air, "Noch ist Polen nicht verloren." They kept step to the air, and on the first volley of the Prussian troops they fell on one knee, and then, suddenly rising, rushed impetuously on the foe.

We learn from the *Berliner National Zeitung*, that the bands of insurgents under the command of Mieroslawski laid down their arms on the 7th instant, and surrendered at discretion to General Colombe and the Prussian troops. The latter had surrounded the insurgents on three sides, and gave them the choice of either risking one more desperate struggle or of fleeing into Russian Poland, where the Russian forces were drawn up to receive them. They attempted to force the Prussian lines, but failed entirely, and made offers for a capitulation. In the certainty of the destruction which awaited them, should they renew the fight or fly across the Russian frontier, the whole body of the insurgents then laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

The trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., upon an *ex-officio* information filed by the Attorney-General, charging him with having delivered a speech on the 15th of March, in the parish of St. Thomas, in Dublin, for the purpose of exciting hatred and contempt against the Queen in Ireland, and inducing the people to rise in rebellion, took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, before the Chief Justice and a jury, on Monday last.

The trial occasioned great excitement, and Mr. O'Brien was conducted from his own house to the Court by a procession of members of the Irish Confederation to the number of 2000 or 3000, and a large concourse of people, who cheered Mr. O'Brien throughout the route. When the doors of the Court were opened, there was a great rush for places, and in a very short time the body of the court and the gallery were crowded. A very numerous array of ladies graced the galleries and other parts of the court. When Mr. O'Brien entered the court he was cheered by a number of barristers from the front benches of the junior bar and the galleries. Mr. Meagher was also cheered; and when Mr. Butt, Q.C., the

CONFLICT BETWEEN POLISH SCYTHE-MEN AND PRUSSIAN TROOPS.

counsel for the traverser, appeared and took his seat at the inner bar, he, too, got a round of applause.

During the proceedings, the sentiments uttered by Mr. Butt, the traverser's counsel, were repeatedly applauded by the parties of both sexes who thronged the court. At the close of the evidence and the addresses of counsel, the Chief Justice charged the Jury, who, having failed to agree to a verdict, were locked up for the whole of Monday night; and, next morning, being still divided in opinion, the Court discharged them, after having been twenty-four hours with-

out refreshment. The law proceedings of the Crown against Mr. O'Brien have thus ended in failure.

On Tuesday, the trial of Mr. Meagher, on a similar charge, occupied the Court of Queen's Bench until four o'clock, when the Jury retired to consider their verdict; but, not having agreed at a late hour, they were locked up for the night, as in the preceding case, and on Wednesday morning, as they still continued divided, they were discharged, and Mr. Meagher thus also obtained a virtual acquittal.



MR. SERJEANT WARREN.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE BLACKBURNE.

Mr. Mitchell is to be arraigned on the 19th of May and the 1st of June, that is, supposing that the prisoner declines to avail himself of the privilege of traversing *in proz*, not having had twenty-one days' notice of trial, and thus postponing the case until the succeeding commission of oyer and terminer. However, as Mr. Mitchell's offence does not admit of bail being taken, it is thought probable that he will abide the immediate issue, rather than incur a six weeks' imprisonment.

THE PORTRAITS.

We give this week Portraits of some of the principal characters connected with the State Prosecutions in Ireland.

Mr. MITCHELL is the proprietor of the *United Irishman* newspaper, the violence of whose attacks on the Earl of Clarendon, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the vehemence of whose invectives against the Union and what he calls the English policy in Ireland, have made his name well known throughout the Empire.

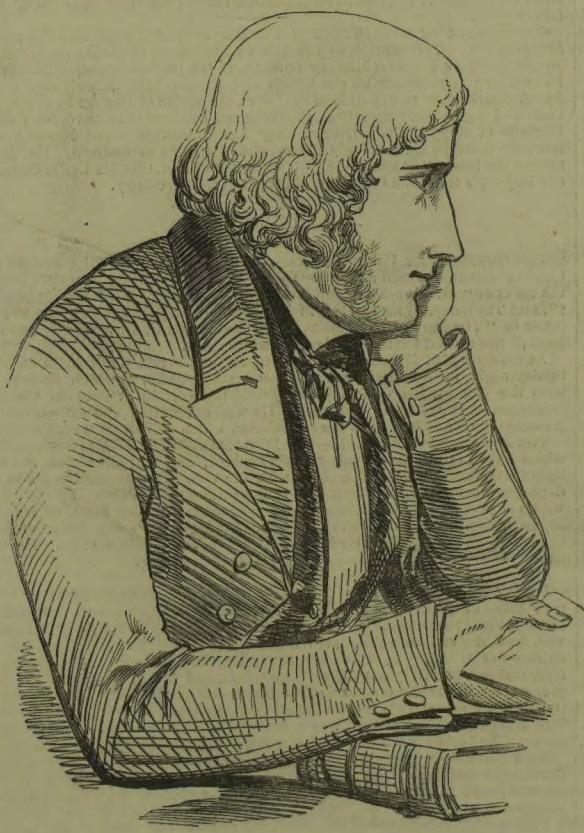
Mr. MEAGHER "of the Sword," as he has been called by his fellow Confederate Repealers, is a very young man, son of Mr. Thomas Meagher, M.P. for the city of Waterford, and has distinguished himself amongst the Young Ireland party by his extreme political views and the rhetorical power of language by which he conveys those views to his hearers. He has, as will be seen in another column, been this week tried for sedition in the Court of Queen's Bench, and escaped conviction by the Jury not agreeing to a verdict.

Mr. SERGEANT WARREN is one of the most eminent barristers of long-established repute in Ireland. He was one of the counsel for the Crown in the trials of Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher.

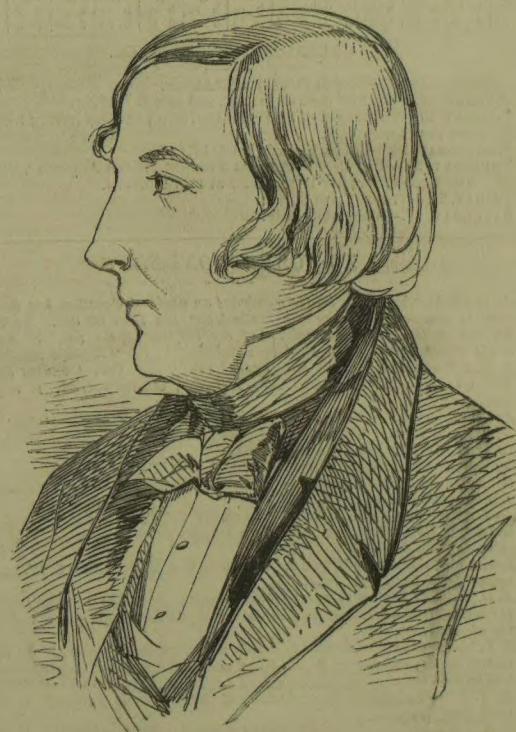
The Right Hon. FRANCIS BLACKBURNE, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, is one of the most eminent of the men who have distinguished themselves at the bar, either in England or Ireland. He has successively filled the offices of Attorney-General and Master of the Rolls in the latter country; and, on the death of the late Chief Justice Pennefather, a short time back, he was promoted from the Rolls to the Queen's Bench, where he presides with marked ability.

THE EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—In our account, last week, the Steam Launch described is a paddle-box boat, constructed by Beale, but not for the Expedition. The Launch Engraved is one of the two built for the Expedition: it 31 feet long, 10 feet beam, 2 feet draught, and fitted with a screw propeller, driven with a rotatory engine, by Beale. We are requested by Mr. Rahies, of Oxford-street, to state that he furnished the Expedition with most of the Furs; and Mr. Stent, of Oxford-street, states that he furnished a portion of the warm Clothing.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.—On Tuesday some returns connected with the ordnance survey were printed. A list is given of the towns in Ireland surveyed, on the scale of 60 inches to a mile. The surveys were not made for the purpose of sanitary improvement. They were commenced in 1830, and finished in 1843. The expense was £363,206; and in order to show that there was no lavish expenditure, it appears that the area of Ireland is 20,875,482 acres, so that the cost



MR. JOHN MITCHELL.



MR. MEAGHER.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.—MIDDLESEX COUNTY MEETING.—On Wednesday, a county meeting of the inhabitants of Middlesex was held at Hall's Riding-school, Albany-street, Regent's Park, for the purpose of taking into consideration the manifold evils under which many millions of her Majesty's loyal subjects are suffering, and adopting such resolutions as may be deemed expedient for the removal of those evils, and for the protection of the Throne from danger. The meeting had been convened by Messrs. Cubitt and Hill, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in conformity with a requisition presented to them for that purpose, and signed by Mr. J. Hume, M.P., and many other electors for the county. Upon the doors of the Riding-school being opened, a number of persons, including some of the Chartist leaders, entered, and were followed by a party of police in uniform, who immediately distributed themselves in different parts of the arena. At one o'clock, the Sheriffs, attended by their Under-Sheriffs, Messrs. France and D. W. Wire, came forward, followed by Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., Mr. John Williams, M.P., Mr. William Williams, Mr. R. Taylor, and several other gentlemen connected with the liberal party in the metropolitan districts. About 2000 persons were present. Before the proceedings were formally commenced the presence of the police was strongly objected to by several persons in the crowd.—Mr. Sheriff Cubitt explained that if the meeting had been held at Brentford, or in any open place, the presence of the police would not be objected to. (Confusion, and general cries of "Turn them out!")—Mr. Sheriff Cubitt, after a consultation with his colleague and the undersheriffs, said that if it was the wish of the meeting that the police should retire, that wish should be obeyed. (Loud cheers.) The police then marched out through an avenue opened for their egress by the crowd, who vociferously expressed their satisfaction at the success of their movement.—Mr. Sheriff Cubitt then briefly opened the business of the day by calling upon the meeting to assist his colleague and himself in preserving order, and in securing to every speaker who might present himself full, fair, and impartial hearing. (Cries of "We will.") Mr. Williams, late M.P. for Coventry, moved the first resolution, viz. "That in the opinion of this meeting the Commons House of Parliament, as at present constituted, does not fairly represent the population, the property, or the industry of the country—that the disclosures made before committees of 1835, 1842, and also during the present session, prove that the return of its members has been extensively influenced by bribery, corruption, coercion, and intimidation; that the Reform Act has not realised the just expectations of the country; that since the passing of that act the public expenditure has not only been much more extravagant, but has exceeded by many millions sterling the expenditure of the last session of the unreformed Parliament; that the system of taxation is so contrived as to favour the aristocracy, and to throw the pressure of its burden unjustly on the industrious classes of the people." (Loud cheers followed the reading of this resolution.) Mr. J. Hull, banker of Uxbridge, and chairman of Mr. Osborne's committee at the last election, seconded the resolution, which, after a short speech from Mr. Kydd, the Chartist, was unanimously carried. Mr. Hume, M.P., moved, and Mr. Sergeant Gazelee seconded the next resolution, viz. "That to secure the stability of the throne, public order, and contentment, the constitutional rights of the people, equalisation of taxation, economy of the public expenditure, just laws, and good Government, it is indispensable that the elective franchise should be extended to all men who are registered as residents for a limited time; that the duration of parliaments should not exceed three years; that votes should be taken by ballot; and that there should be a more equal apportionment of members to population." This resolution, to which some Chartist amendments were moved, but subsequently rejected, was also carried; and a petition to Parliament founded on the resolutions having been agreed to, the meeting separated.

THE EQUITABLE TAXATION LEAGUE.—On Monday evening, a meeting, convened by circular, was held at the Hall of Commerce, of deputies from the numerous equitable taxation societies recently formed in the metropolis, to receive reports from those bodies, and consider what steps should be taken to further the objects in view. D. Wire, Esq., was called to the chair, and said the nearly universal nature of the reports was in favour of embracing the question of parliamentary reform, as the only means of attaining the objects in question. Having entered largely into the anomalies of our fiscal and representative system, he concluded by hoping that the meeting would "openly and advisedly" make such a declaration on the subject as would lay the foundation of a great metropolitan movement. Mr. W. Hall moved the first resolution: "That the chairman and secretaries be a committee, with power to add to their number, to carry out the object of the societies, but that the title of such league be left to future consideration." This having been seconded by Mr. Western, Mr. W. Williams (late member for Coventry), who addressed the meeting at considerable length, observed that it must be in the recollection of many there that a committee had been recently formed of certain Members of Parliament to co-operate in the general question of reform, and that since their statement many meetings had been held in all parts of the country, for the reduction and revision of taxation; but that the general result of their deliberations had been that nothing effectual of that nature could be accomplished without a reconstruction of the House of Commons itself. That the wisest course then to pursue was to appoint a committee who would take into consideration the purposes of the league, and set forth the nature of their future proceedings, and to submit their report to another and more extensive meeting. With regard to the mere question of taxation, he considered any essential modification entirely hopeless with the present House of Commons. A prolonged discussion took place, in which Messrs. W. Carpenter, Prout, Pearse, Elkins, and others took part, as to the best course of proceeding, and the following resolution was ultimately adopted in lieu of that moved by Mr. Hall:—"That this meeting is of opinion that with the view to the more equitable apportionment of taxation, a league shall be formed having for its object a large extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, and equal electoral districts." A vote of thanks to the chairman was carried by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—The governors and supporters of this Institution met on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, to celebrate the anniversary by a dinner, at which his Gra'e the Duke of Northumberland, President of the Hospital, took the chair. After the usual loyal and routine toasts, Mr. Hunt, the treasurer, returned thanks for the officers of the Institution, and announced that he had received a list of 30 new annual subscribers. The Royal bounty, as extended to the Middlesex Hospital, was double what it was to any other Institution of the kind. The noble Chairman was happy at being able to state that the Middlesex Hospital, which had now been established more than 100 years, was not behind-hand in the adoption of all improvements brought into action in those of more recent date.—Mr. Hawes stated that for the last two years the expenditure had considerably exceeded the income, and the committee had therefore to call upon all supporters to render their most strenuous assistance, and to persuade their friends to do the same.—Mr. Hunt then read the subscription list of the evening, which amounted on the whole to nearly £600, including £105 from the Queen; £100 annuity from C. Purnell, Esq.; £100 from the Duke of Northumberland; a 27th donation of £20 from J. Pepys, Esq., Vice-President; and £21 from J. Labouchere, Esq., to the building fund.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of this Institution took place on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern. Lord Abinger presided. In introducing the toast of the evening, he referred to the report for the present year, from which it appeared that the operations of the charity had been materially extended, and that was progressing in usefulness and importance; that the number of patients in the wards, on the 24th of February, 1841, was 30; the number admitted up to the corresponding portion of 1848 was 71, of whom 53 had been discharged cured, 15 had been relieved; and 33 remained in the hospital. The total number of in and out-patients admitted during the year was 1385; and the number admitted since the opening of the charity, 6682. Several toasts were disposed of. The subscriptions during the evening amounted to nearly £700.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—On Monday, a meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution (of which her Majesty the Queen is patron) was held at their rooms, in Basinghall-street, City, for general purposes. The report stated that there are now on the funds ten males and nineteen females; the former receive £2 5s., and the latter £1 10s. per month. The recipients are composed, according to the statute of the Society, of decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, their widows, and clerks, and single females, daughters of persons belonging to such classes of society. The donations and subscriptions during the past year exceeded the previous ones by £566 19s. 3d., and were the largest for seventeen years. At the anniversary festival in February last, presided over by G. Hudson, M.P., £1357 was realised. The receipts for 1847, from all sources, were £1396 3s. 2d.; the expenditure leaving a balance of £80 15s. 4d. The report concluded by an energetic appeal for continued aid towards alleviating the distress of the important class of persons relieved by this Society.

FOREIGN AID SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the members and friends of this society was held on Tuesday at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square. The most noble the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. Lord Kinnaid, Hon. A. Kinnaid, M. Guizot, &c., were present. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, remarked that the object of the society was to collect funds in aid of the Sociétés Evangeliques of France and Geneva, and such other institutions as were founded on similar principles, within the limits of the French Protestant churches, and likewise to promote the religious principles of the Reformation. (Hear, hear.) The income of the society for the past year amounted to £3773 15s. 1d. During the past year the society had established auxiliaries at Durham, Birmingham, and other places. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, after which a vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

THE LAW ASSOCIATION.—The thirty-first annual general meeting of the Law Association, established for the benefit of widows and families of professional men in the metropolis and vicinity, was held on Monday in the hall of the Incorporated Law Society, Chancery-lane. Augustus Warren, Esq., one of the treasurers, was in the chair. The secretary, Mr. John Murray, read the annual report, which congratulated the members of the society on the increase in their income; but at the same time regretted that some members of the society had been obliged to apply for relief, which they had received. The sum of £200 stock had been purchased by the society during the preceding year. The receipts amounted, including a balance of £180 13s., to the sum of £1645; £850 had been voted for the relief of widows, and the remainder for other applicants for relief. The funded stock of the society was £20,500, which is for the benefit of those families of deceased members who may hereafter require assistance. The report was adopted.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE SOCIETY.—A public meeting, in aid of this society, was announced to take place on Monday, at the Hanover-square Rooms. At the hour appointed a large number of persons had

assembled outside the doors; but it being understood that a considerable number of tickets had fallen into the hands of some of the most violent of the Chartist body, from whom an interruption of the proceedings was anticipated, it was determined that they should not be admitted, and in consequence of their endeavours to obtain an entrance, the manager of the rooms refused to allow the meeting to take place, and it was accordingly postponed to another day.

SUPPRESSION OF MENDICITY.—The thirtieth anniversary meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity was held on Saturday last at the society's rooms, Red Lion-square. The Marquis of Westminster, who presided, stated that the committee had found it necessary, from the enormous demand upon their resources, to contract their plan of administering relief; and had, therefore, adopted the principle of restricting it to applicants who had resided six months in the neighbourhood, and into whose cases the strictest investigation had been instituted. The report for the year 1847 showed that during the past year 45,599 persons had participated in its relief, and that the total number of meals distributed amongst them was 239,171. The income of the society had been £6553 13s., and its expenditure £6654 5s., leaving a deficit of £101 12s. The report was unanimously adopted.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE IN THE RATES OF MARYLEBONE.—At the Marylebone vestry, on Saturday, the rates were figured for the year ensuing. The estimated average poor's rates were £17,980, and the rates for repairing and cleansing were estimated at £41,462; to meet which, and the church-rate, a four-shilling rate was agreed upon; in addition to which, two other rates were figured to meet the Regent's Park expenses. Mr. Glazier, who highly approved of a large rate being made, said that it pained him to the soul to hear of the dead having been taken from the mother of five helpless children, for rates which should have been paid by the wealthy. Mr. Standford attributed the great increase of the parish rates to the cruel conduct of the Irish landlords, who compelled their tenants to emigrate into this country, and quarter themselves upon its bounty. The parish is indebted £20,000 to Sir Claude Scott and Co. Mr. Nicolay moved a resolution laudatory of their two representatives, Lord D. Stuart and Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., for their watchfulness of the interests of the borough, and also expressive of the vestry's gratitude to the other members of Parliament who aided in lessening the taxation of the country. The resolution was seconded and most enthusiastically supported.

FIRE BY THE SUN.—On Monday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises belonging to Messrs. Cook, Sons, and Co., warehousemen, of St. Paul's Churchyard. The premises are of considerable magnitude, and are numbered 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25. The fire occurred in the upper floor, used as the piece-room, but, owing to the timely assistance of the workmen on the premises, the damage was confined to the destruction of twenty-five cotton dress-pieces, some waistcoat pieces, and the demolition of eighteen squares of glass. In making his return to the insurance offices, Mr. Braithwood, of the Fire Brigade, gives the following:—"Cause of fire: A linen curtain, which hung before the top-floor back window, took fire at the open part of window first. The window faces the south, and, being higher than the opposite buildings, is completely exposed to the sun."

ATTEMPTED COUNTER-REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

Paris has this week narrowly escaped being again the theatre of a Revolution, which could only have led to the re-enactment of the sanguinary and hideous excesses of "the Great Revolution," and ended in complete anarchy. The pretence under which the conspirators against order, moderation, and good government cloaked their anarchical designs, was a demand upon the National Assembly to require from the Northern Powers the restoration of Poland; and in case of refusal to declare war against those Powers in support of Polish nationality.

The liberation of Poland, however, was but a pretence: the true object aimed at was a "Reign of Terror," by means of which the leaders of the movement hoped to gratify their own immediate ambition, and at the same time reap some advantages for their own personal circumstances and position.

For some days past, the project of presenting a petition to the Assembly in favour of the Poles was announced by the clubs, and Saturday last was fixed upon for that purpose; but, in consequence of a misunderstanding among the leaders, the movement was only a partial one. On that day, a great demonstration of military was made, to put a stop to a procession small in numbers, which did not, and never had, the intention of approaching the Chambers. The procession stopped quietly at the Place de la Madeleine, and sent their petition forward by a deputation, who placed it in the hands of M. Vavin, one of the representatives for Paris, and allowed him to present it, without any very great fuss, to the Assembly. This was, however, not what the conspirators wished. They were determined to make a more imposing demonstration of force; and though they continued the same pretext of sympathy for the Poles, to enable them to arrive within the precincts of the hall of the Assembly, it was so well known that they had ulterior objects in view, that the Government considered it necessary on Sunday to issue a proclamation, in which it alluded to the projects of the perturbators, and called all well-disposed people to join in preserving the public peace. The gravity of the demonstration intended for, and which took place on, Monday was so well known, that it was the subject of general conversation for some days previously; and on the side of the Government it was announced that great preparations had been made to prevent any violence to the Assembly. The affair, therefore, did not come as a surprise on any portion of the Government; but there were traitors among themselves, for M. Garnier Pages announced in the Chamber, in the course of the day, that specific orders had been given for the protection of the Assembly, but that these orders had not been fulfilled. The facility with which the procession on Monday was allowed to approach the hall of the Assembly, and invade its precincts, was very remarkable. When the head of the column arrived at the Pont de la Concorde, a body of the National Guards was found drawn up, prepared to oppose the passage. But the colonel in command ordered the men to retire, and to allow the procession to pass, which they did very reluctantly. A large body of the Garde Mobile was drawn up in front of the peristyle of the Chamber of Deputies, which did not interfere in the slightest degree. The procession then proceeded by the Rue de Bourgogne to the entrance to the hall of the Assembly, in the Place Bourbon. There they found the gates shut, but not a single man to defend them. A few men in the uniform of the guard were mounted on the wall on each side of the entrance, who, on the cry of "A bas les bayonettes," immediately put them into their scabbards. The people were then allowed to scale the wall without opposition; and in a few minutes they opened the gates from the inside, and allowed the whole of the mob to penetrate into the court of the Assembly. In the court there was at least 1000 of the Garde Mobile, who did not interfere, because "they had orders to allow the people to pass." It soon became evident from whom these orders emanated, for after the members had been driven from the hall of the Assembly, General Courtais came among the crowd, and announced himself "as their general and friend." M. Degouze, one of the questors, had given orders to the Garde Mobile to protect the Assembly, and to prevent the procession from entering, but immediately afterwards General Courtais gave counter orders, and commanded the soldiers to unfix their bayonets. M. Degouze announced this important and startling fact from the tribune, and declared that, contrary to the orders of the President and the questors, orders had been given to the troops not to prevent the crowd from entering—an announcement which at once convinced the Assembly that there was treason in the camp.

At half past one o'clock the mob broke into the galleries, and in a few minutes the flags of the clubs were waving on every side over the heads of the representatives, amidst the most deafening cheering and cries of "Vive la Polygone!" "Vive Louis Blanc!" "A bas les aristocrates!" The Members at once rose and showed a disposition to leave the hall, but at the earnest request of the President and some members of the Executive Government, they returned to their places, from which they did not once move during the whole of the extraordinary and terrific scene which took place during the following two hours. Crowds immediately rushed to the tribune, among whom M. Barbes and M. Clement Thomas were conspicuous. M. Thomas was evidently threatening M. Barbes, and uttered a few words which were not heard in the gallery, but which were loudly applauded by the members of the Assembly. While this was going on, the mob broke into the body of the Assembly itself. A crowd of blouses and flags rushed past the President's chair and filled the whole of the centre of the hall. At the same moment, the mutineers, who had taken possession of the galleries, began to drop down by the pillars, and to join their companions. In the middle of the hall, and just in front of the President's chair, a fight took place between a portion of the mob, who wished to present a flag to the President and another portion which did not wish to present it. Several people were knocked down and trampled, upon. The flag-staff was broken; but at length the party wishing to present it got the upper hand, and the broken and torn flag was carried to the President's chair. The most inconceivable confusion and noise pervaded the place during the whole of this time, and it was greatly increased by the shrieks of the ladies in the galleries, the mob having broken in among them also. All this time the members of the Assembly kept their places and remained perfectly impassable, with the exception of M. Barbes, M. Louis Blanc, and a few others, who mixed with the crowd, and attempted to speak from the tribune. The President at length, finding it impossible to restore order, put on his hat, but immediately after removed his seat. The President then left the chair, and placed one of the Vice-Presidents in it. Along with the members of the Provisional Government he withdrew to consider what was to be done; and very soon afterwards the whole party returned and resumed their places. At this period, some of the mob made use of threats of violence against some of the rulers, and one or two are said to have been roughly handled. M. Barbes was in the tribune surrounded by the ruffians of the clubs, with several of whom he cordially shook hands. A shot which was fired outside the hall, at this time, created an extraordinary panic. The tumult, which was deafening a minute before, ceased in an instant. The hull was, however, only for a minute, but it gave M. Barbes an opportunity of saying a few words, which appeared to give great satisfaction to his myrmidons. M. Ledru-Rollin then appeared in the tribune, but was unable to obtain a hearing. Just while he was speaking and gesticulating, an extraordinary commotion among the mob announced the arrival of some important personage, and at that moment Blanqui was mounted upon the shoulders of the mob, and literally pitched into the tribune. He, however, failed, like the rest, in obtaining a hearing. The only two who appeared to be popular were Barbes and Louis Blanc, who were loudly cheered. M. Raspail then read the petition from the tribune, amidst loud cheers from the mob. All this time M. Barbes and Louis Blanc were standing close to the President. Barbes at length obtained a hearing. He moved that the Assembly should at once declare that the people of Paris had merited well of their country. M. Blanqui then spoke: he began about Poland, but he soon showed how little Poland was in his mind. He commenced on the subject of Rouen, and was proceeding with very inflammatory language when his voice was drowned in the general hubbub.

During this time the hall was getting more and more crowded, and among the flags on the floor might be seen those of the Club de la Montagne, the Jacobins, the Blessé de St. Merri. The flag of the Jacobins was covered with black crape. After two hours of this scene, M. Barbes again spoke, and demanded that a tax of one milliard (four millions sterling) should be laid upon the rich, and that whoever should beat the *rappel* that night in Paris, or order it to be beaten, should be declared a traitor to his country, and outlawed. This magnificent proposition was received with frantic delight by the mob, and carried by acclamation; and that incident was no sooner over than another, fully as extraordinary, took place. M. Louis Blanc was carried round the hall, placed, like General Tom Thumb, upon a table. He appeared delighted with the exhibition he made, and the popularity he enjoyed. Shortly afterwards, a paper was mounted upon a pole, with the words "The Chamber is dissolved," and soon the cries from all sides echoed the words. In the midst of the tempest, one of the delegates of the Clubs mounted the tribune, and declared, "In the name of the People, the National Assembly is dissolved." The President's seat at the same moment was attacked on all sides, the President was driven from the chair, and an officer, in the dress of the National Guard, waved his sword over the chair. The blood-red flag, surmounted by the cap of liberty, was hoisted, and the members of the Assembly were driven from their seats, which were occupied by the mob.

At this time, after the approved French fashion, lists of a new Provisional Government were hoisted up to the ruffian who occupied the chair. The *mot d'ordre* was given for the Hôtel de Ville, and several of the leaders of Clubs left for that place. The names which appeared in most of the lists were—

Louis Blanc
Barbès
Albert
Blanqui
Raspail

Huber
Sobrier
Prudhon
Pierre Leroux
Cabet

Crowds then gathered round General Courtais, crying "Vive Général Courtais!" "Vive notre Général!" and "A bas les Girondins de 1848!"

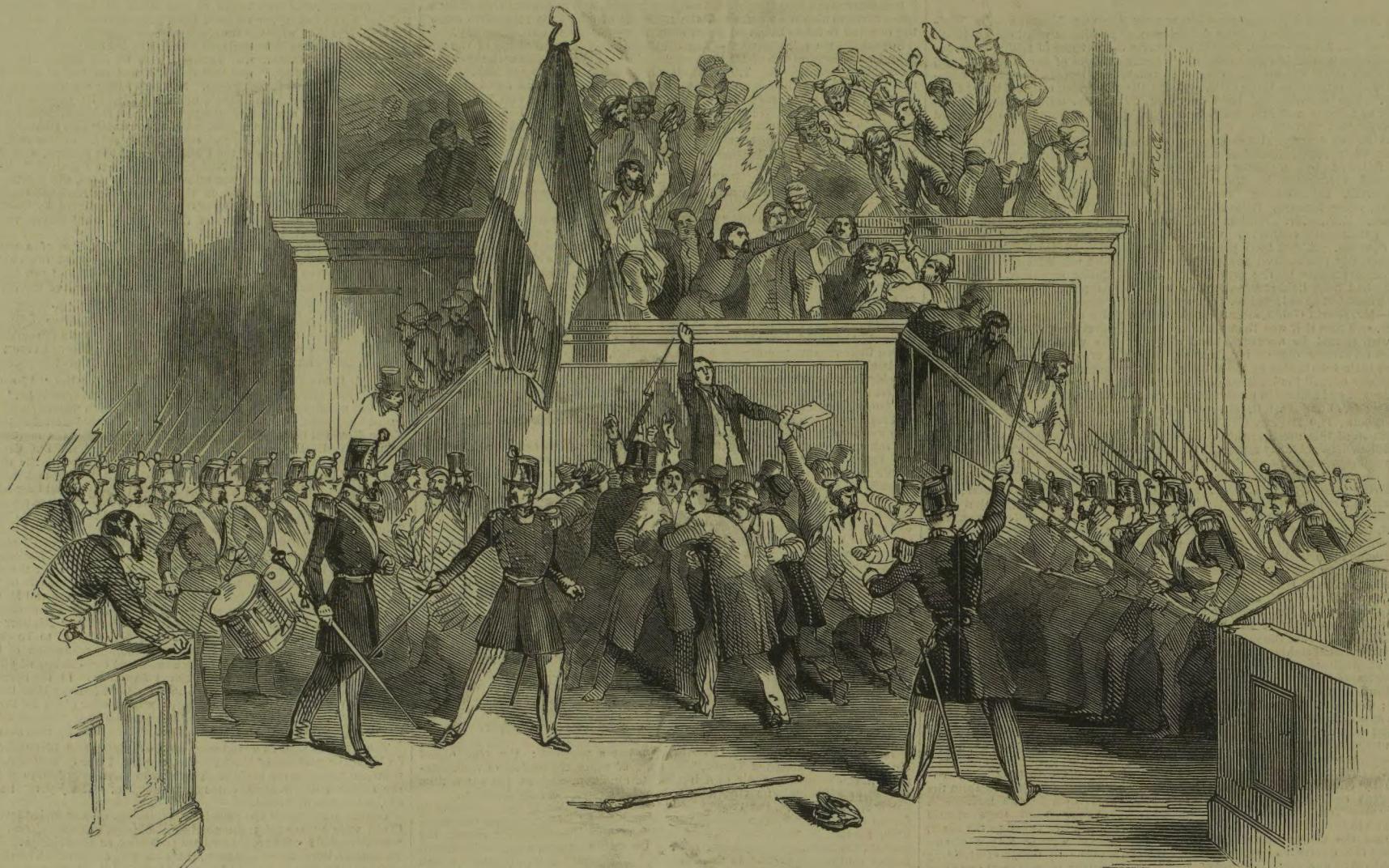
In the meantime, however, the *rappel* had been beaten, and the National Guard was assembling on all sides. About a quarter before five the 10th Legion of the National Guard entered the hall and expelled the mob. The members soon returned. M. de Lamartine mounted the tribune and declared that the place of the Executive Government in those times was in the streets, and accompanied by M. Ledru-Rollin, he quitted the Assembly and went to the Hôtel de Ville on horseback. A few minutes afterwards General Courtais entered the hall; but the shouts of execration with which he was received obliged him soon to retire. Immediately afterwards it was announced that General Courtais, Barbès, Blanqui, Sobrier, Huber, and Raspail had been arrested. One of these persons had gone to the Minister of the Interior, and had seized on the seals of the department, when he was arrested by the National Guard. M. Portalis, the Procureur-Général, demanded the authority for the *miss en accusation* of General Courtais and M. Barbès, two of the members of the Chamber, an authority which was granted right readily. M. Arago and M. Garnier Pages, who had been sitting all day at the Luxembourg, as a committee of Government, were loudly cheered on entering, and the latter Minister forthwith announced that they had ordered the National Guard to be called out, and that in the morning they had given orders for the protection of the Assembly, which had been disobeyed. He also announced the closing of all clubs got up for the purpose of upsetting the National Assembly. In the course of the evening it was announced that M. Barbès and M. Albert (ouvrier) had been found at the Hôtel de Ville, and arrested. Authority was at once given for the arrest. The Chamber voted itself *en permanence*, and the thanks of the Assembly were voted to the National Guard and Garde Mobile. The Assembly rose at nine o'clock.

The National Guards were under arms all night, and bivouacked at the Hôtel de Ville, the gardens of the Tuilleries, and the Place de la Madeleine, and other principal points of the capital. The streets were crowded to a late hour, but the slightest disturbance did not take place. The joy at the defeat of the anarchists was universal.

During the night all the principal Club-rooms were occupied by troops, and Clubs were prevented from meeting. Blanqui's, Cabet's, and Barbès' clubs were occupied by the troops without resistance or disturbance. At a club in the Passage Moléne, Rue St. Martin, the case was different. The clubists resisted—the soldiers were obliged to fire, and it is said that four persons were killed and ten wounded.

From another source we give the following details:—When the news of the attempt committed against the National Assembly became known in Paris, about four o'clock, the *rappel* was beaten in all the legions. The National Guard assembled immediately, animated with an admirable ardour, and crying out "Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!" The 3rd and 10th legions marched to the protection of the National Assembly, and many of the representatives placed themselves in their ranks, demanding arms. The other legions, in full complement, detachments of infantry and cavalry, and a battery of artillery, proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville to arrest two or three Provisionary Governments who sought to instal themselves there. M. de Lamartine and M. Ledru-R

ATTACK UPON THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.



THE GARDE MOBILE CLEARING THE HALL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Police, meaning to declare for the Ultras; but the overwhelming masses of troops and National Guards sent there affrighted them, and they surrendered and were disarmed.

Decrees have been published appointing citizen Clement Thomas Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris, and accepting the resignation of citizen Guinard of the functions of Chief of the Staff of the Parisian National Guard; also the resignation of citizen Saisset, Under Chief of the Staff of the Parisian National Guard.

The following has likewise been published:

"The National Assembly declares itself in permanence.

"Considered at a public sitting in Paris, the 15th of May, 1848.

"The President and Secretaries,

"A. CORBON, "EMILE PEAU,
"EDMOND LAFAYETTE."

A decree, signed by M. Recourt, Minister of the Interior, revokes the functions of the commissioners sent to the provinces by the Provisional Government.

Up to Thursday the tranquillity which had been re-established in the French capital was undisturbed, and there was every prospect of its so continuing. The Government had, however, continued its precautionary measures. The public were not satisfied with the defences of their conduct offered by the President of the National Assembly and the Prefect of Police, the latter of whom had resigned. The Government was believed to be determined to act with energy, but some persons perceived still too much tendency to fawn upon "the ouvriers" in the acts and speeches of the Assembly.

A number of arrests took place on Wednesday. M. Boquet, the Mayor of the 12th arrondissement, was apprehended in the morning and conveyed with 16

others to the Castle of Vincennes, where no less than 220 individuals were then confined.

Two decrees, signed by all the members of the Provisional Government, had been published. The first commanding that a corps of 2000 infantry and 600 cavalry be raised for the special police service of the city of Paris, to be called the Parisian Republican Guard; the second, that the different bodies of armed men called the Republican Guard, the Montagnards, and the Lyonnais, be disbanded, and as many of them as are qualified be received into the Parisian Republican Guard.

All have implicit confidence in the vigour and capacity of General Bedeau, now really in command of the troops in Paris; and in the courage, activity, and at the same time conciliatory disposition of the new General of the National Guards, M. Clement Thomas.

It was believed that all the Clubs would almost immediately be closed.

The late disturbances had furnished an opportunity to the departments and to the immediate environs of Paris, of showing their good will towards the cause of moderation and order. The National Guards of the *banlieu*—that is, of the environs of the capital—poured into Paris to aid in resistance of the insurgents, on the first intimation that the Government was in danger. The regiments of the line within a circle of fifteen miles equally marched on the metropolis; and the accouts from the departments announced that they were ready to proceed to the capital, should it appear that their assistance was required for the establishment of order. Fortunately, their support was not necessary.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The scene of the Garde Mobile clearing the Hall of the National Assembly is detailed in the preceding column.

M. Caussidière and his Montagnards, sketched in the next illustration, are stated on Tuesday morning to have shut themselves up in the Hotel of the Prefecture, and declared for the people, meaning the Ultra-Republican party; that the 500 Montagnards, expelled a week or two since from the Prefecture and Palais de Justice, were determined on the liberation of Barbès and the other persons arrested for the attempted revolution.

The Montagnards had actually made a show of defending themselves in the Prefecture; but the National Guards and other military force soon overwhelmed them, when, with consummate impudence, they fraternized with the troops. Some fled to their barracks in the Rue St. Victor, and subsequently surrendered.



M. BUCHEZ, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Thus (says the account) Paris is, possibly, rid of one of the most menacing bodies that could be imagined—a set of Republicans to fanaticism, who have been, for the most part, connected with the political movements and projects which have occurred in the capital since 1830.

In our Journal for April 29, we gave a startling picture of the movements of the Montagnards. Their costume is, to say the least of it, imposing. Their red cravats and scarfs and blue blouses have become the ultra-Republican uniform.

M. Caussidière will be recollect as the Prefect of the Police, and M. Buchez, as the President of the National Assembly. The attempts made to defend their conduct in the recent outbreak are so unsatisfactory, that it is believed they will resign. Indeed, the *Journal des Débats* announces that Caussidière has already sent in his resignation as representative of the people.

The explanation of Buchez in the Assembly, on Tuesday, was as follows:—He rose, and stated that, yielding to the entreaties of a number of friends and leaders of the people, and with a view to protect their lives ("Say your own," exclaimed a member), which he had every reason to consider in the utmost danger, he had written to the officer in command of the National Guard to prevent the *rappel* from being beaten, not to excite still more the anger of the people. ("You were wrong," cried the whole House.) The President excused himself on his motives, and declared that he had refused the mob would have rushed on the Deputies and a frightful catastrophe ensued. This address produced the utmost agitation throughout the House.



M. CAUSSIDIÈRE AND MONTAGNARDS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



EUPHROSYNE.—PAINTED BY W. E. FROST A.R.A.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

No one has a higher feeling for the poetry of his art than Mr. Frost, whose fine picture of "Euphrosyne" we have engraved in our present number. The "Comus" of last year, by the same artist, was purchased by her Majesty, and the "Euphrosyne" of the present might find a place in the Vernon Gallery. The passage which Mr. Frost has undertaken to illustrate is in Milton's "L'Allegro":—

"Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee,
Jest and youthful jollity;
Quips and cranks and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek;
Sport, that wrinkled Care derides,
And Laughter holding both his sides;
Come and trip it as you go,
On the light fantastic toe."

Exquisitely poetic as these lines are, Mr. Frost has quite come up to their excellence and beauty; and, whenever another illustrated Milton is undertaken, his picture should be engraved in illustration of the passage. The grouping throughout is unusually graceful; there is a rich abundance wherever you turn; and some of the faces are the very perfection of classic beauty. This, in short, is a successful picture, in the same line of art which the late Mr. Howard, R.A., always endeavoured to carry out, but never succeeded in accomplishing in any one instance so happily as Mr. Frost has done. It is true we can trace throughout many reminiscences of N. Poussin, of Stothard, and of Flaxman; but they are rather graceful recollections of those great men, than fearless borrowings from the works they left behind them.

Another artist of excellence who has husbanded his strength for a single picture, is Mr. A. Solomon, who contributes a scene in Mr. E. M. Ward's manner, entitled "A Ball-room in the year 1760." The period selected is very good for pictorial costume, and Mr. Solomon has paid great attention to the general characteristics of the first year of King George III., and, in the details of his costume, has been singularly painstaking. The arrangement of the figures throughout, as our Engraving will show, is at once pleasing and correct.

We must now break off, and turn to the Catalogue of the Academy, for the works we have marked for more especial notice.

No. 9. "Sunset." T. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A. A small-sized picture, with cows; exquisitely true, and thoroughly English in its feeling. Time will mellow it into a perfect Cupy.

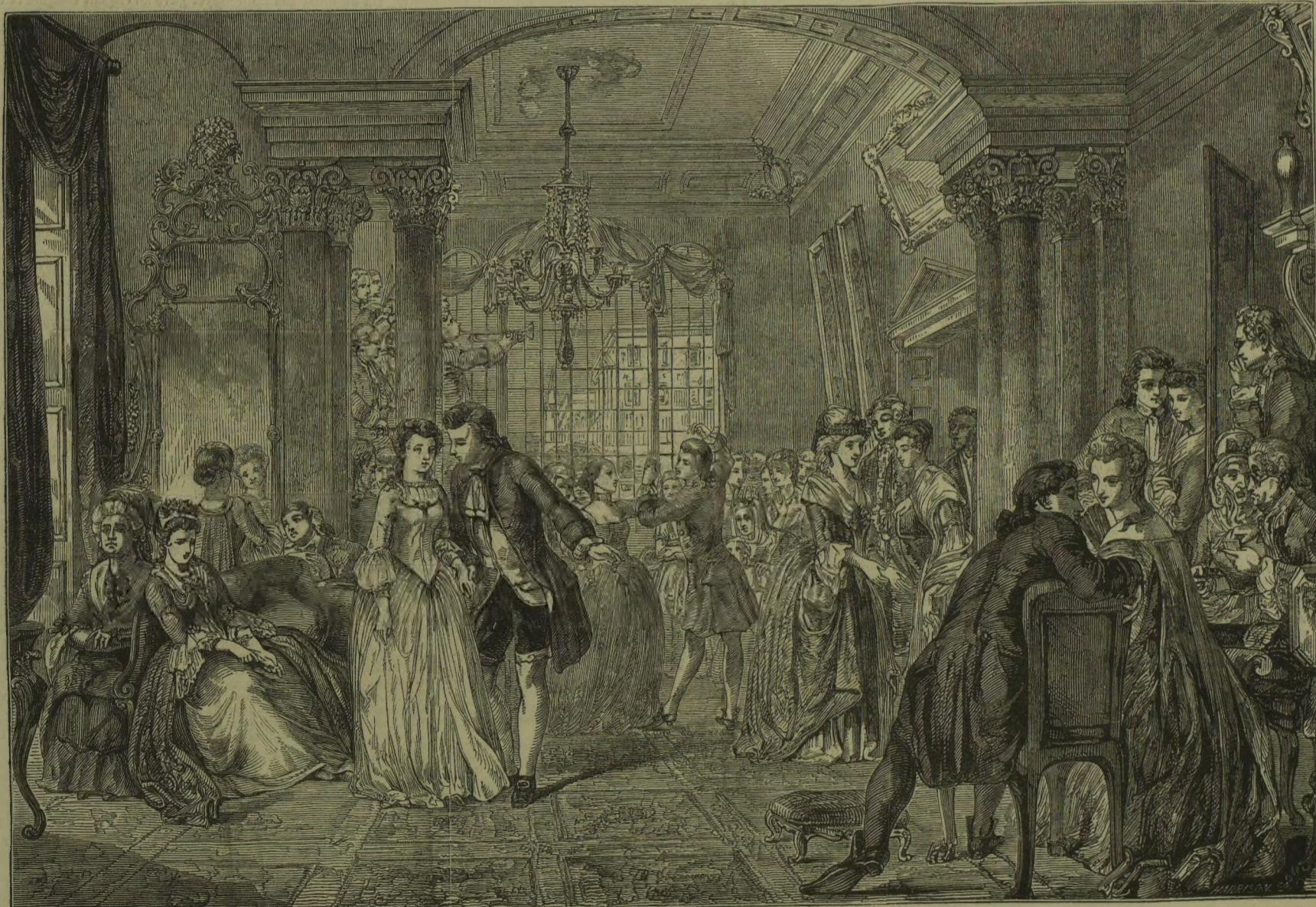
10. "Death of Cardinal Wolsey." C. W. Cope, R.A. A large picture, with many figures of the size of life. Much careful painting; some good drawing, and a few heads full of good character.

19. "The Greenwood Stream." T. Creswick. Quite perfection in its way.

36. "The Vintage in the Claret Vineyards of the South of France, on the Banks of the Gironde." T. Uwins, R.A. This picture is in art what Philips's "Cider" and Dyer's "Fleece" are in English poetry. It is a didactic picture, in which the gathering of the vintage is told with extreme fidelity. There is some nice painting throughout. The picture belongs to the proprietor of one of the largest claret vineyards in the south of France.

48. "Pincker, the Property of Montague Gore, Esq." E. Landseer. A portrait in Landseer's best style.

62. "Queen Margaret of Anjou and the Robber of Hexham." C. Landseer



A BALL ROOM IN THE YEAR 1760.—PAINTED BY A. SOLONI.

Has some nice parts, but the picture, as a whole, is rather poor. We may remark, here, that no artist has better judgment in selecting good subjects for painting than Mr. Charles Landseer. He knows the resources of his art, and paints with care, but there is too often a want of purpose in his heads.

67. "The Daughters of the Duke of Norfolk." F. Grant, A.R.A. Two full-lengths, nicely grouped and capitally coloured. There is always a grace and an air of good breeding in everything Mr. Grant paints.

71. "Sir William Newbegg, M.D." J. Watson Gordon, A. A three-quarter portrait painted in the style of Sir Henry Raeburn, and by far the finest male portrait in the Exhibition.

77. "St. John the Baptist reproving Herod." J. R. Herbert, R.A. A noble picture, conceived and executed in the Pietro Perugino style. Here we have that purpose in the heads which we miss so much in Mr. Charles Landseer. The St. John is full of dignity. This, to our thinking, is worth fifty of those Scriptural subjects which poor Wilkie designed to paint in illustration of Scripture.

85. "Sketch of my Father." E. Landseer. A half-length portrait of old Mr. Landseer, the engraver. He is seen in full face, and has a book in his hands, which he is looking down upon. His long white hair hangs upon his coat. The expression is capital. Some have compared it to the Gevirtius, by Vandyke, but in doing so have only drawn the arrow of adulation to the head. It wants the liquid lustre of eye, and the firm flesh tints of that marvellous portrait. But then, the Vandyke has had two centuries to get ripe in.

92. "An Italian Peasant Family on their way to a Village Festival—Prisoners with Banditti." C. L. Eastlake. A cold clever picture, the subject of which we have seen before from the same hand, and very much in the same manner. Mr. Eastlake must avoid mannerism. There cannot be a moment's mistake about his pictures—great refinement, great skill, some exquisite painting, but very little expression in the heads.

111. "John Forster, Esq., in the character of Kitely." D. MacLise. A capital companion picture, in point of merit, to Leslie's picture of Mr. Dickens as *Babadil*, in the same play—"Every Man in his Humour." The portrait and the character are well sustained—we have both the wealthy merchant and the thoughtful biographer. Mr. MacLise is always singularly happy in pictures of this class. Why will he not paint oftener in the same way?

125. "A Gravel Pit." W. Mulready. Painted from Nature, so the catalogue informs us, forty years ago, and particularly interesting, when we look upon it in connexion with Mr. Mulready's after works. He had early begun to paint from Nature with that strict attention which he still continues to follow up.

135. "The Internal Economy of Do-the-Boys Hall." T. Webster, R.A. A marvellous little picture, full of character. It was painted for Mr. Dickens.

150. "View near Penshurst, Kent." F. Lee, R.A. One of Mr. Lee's best landscapes.

157. "Lady Jane Grey." C. R. Leslie, R.A. A small full-length, in illustration of the well-known passage in Rogers's "Pleasures of Memory":—

"Most gentle, most unfortunate,
Crown'd but to die; who in her chamber sate,
Musing with Plato, though the horn was blown,
And every ear and every heart was won,
And all in green array were chasing down the sun."

There is an air of gentle thoughtfulness and beauty about the head; but to our taste the little illustration by Stothard, in Rogers's Poems is a better work of art. The details of the Library are quite untrue to the period.

162. "The Shell." C. R. Leslie. A small family piece, in which a beautiful passage in Wordsworth (though the idea is Landor's) is worked out with a great deal of skill:—

"His countenance soon
Brighten'd with joy: for murmurings from within
Were heard, sonorous cadences; whereby,
To his belief, the monitor expressed
Mysterious union with its native sea."

173. "Country Cousins." R. Redgrave. Painted or Mr. Vernon, though hardly a good specimen of Mr. Redgrave's manner. It is, however, less painful in its story, and has less of rich and poor about it than the subjects usually chosen by Mr. Redgrave. The colouring is very hard.

176. "A Rubber." T. Webster, R.A. Four country bumpkins playing at cards. The scene the interior of an inn. The expressions are most admirable.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Mdlle. Lind repeated the character of *Maria* in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento" on Saturday; and on Tuesday night appeared for the third time in *Amina*, in Bellini's "Sonnambula." The theatre on both occasions has been filled with Royalty, rank, and fashion, and the charming performances of the Swedish Nightingales were received with the most enthusiastic applause, and followed, as usual, by continued ovations. For the extra night on Thursday, which was well attended, the "Figlia del Reggimento" was given.

We learn that *Lucia* will be the first new character for Mdlle. Lind; and supported by Mr. Reeves, in *Edgar*, whose engagement, announced in our last week's Number, has been officially confirmed, the first representation will be looked for with the most intense interest. In the meanwhile, "*Linda*" will be produced on Saturday (this evening), for the *début* of Madame Tadolini, whose Portrait and Biography were published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last week. Mdlle. Schwartz will be *Pierotto*, and Mr. Reeves *Il Visconte di Serval*.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday night Mdlle. Viardot's triumph in *Amina* was complete. Recovered from the stage fright she experienced on her *début*, and supported by Mario as *Elvino*, her vocal and histrionic powers were fully developed. It was difficult to recognize, in the Viardot of Saturday, the Viardot of the preceding Tuesday. In her opening cavatina she was quite another being, taking the most difficult divisions with a volume of voice and a certainty that drew forth immense applause. In the Phantom Chorus, the cadenza at the close, as if *Amina* had got a glimpse of the supposed ghost, was a fine conception. But it was in the finale of the bed-room scene, that the lofty attributes of Mdlle. Viardot's tragic powers were seen to the highest perfection. Herein she exhibited all the intensity of Malibran without the exaggeration; and Mario seconding her exertions by singing with extraordinary fervour, the effect was electrical, and the cheering and calls before the curtain were loud and long-continued. The scene in the last act was a magnificent piece of acting and singing—the slow movement replete with exquisite pathos, and the concluding rondo poured forth with marvellous rapture; the exclamation "Ah! mi abbraccia," in her contralto notes, created a prodigious excitement, and the shake on the upper notes was quite thrilling. The encore was unanimous, and the ovations overwhelming.

Mdlle. Viardot, by this second performance of *Amina*, has proved that her dramatic genius is of the highest order, and that she possesses originality of musical conception in a remarkable degree. Her *fortitude* is thoroughly artistic, and is entirely her own. In respect to the quality of her organ, it is beautiful in the medium notes, and soul-stirring in the lower tones; but in the upper octave there is a want of *timbre*, as if this portion of the register had been fatigued either by over-exertion or by forcing them in her early studies.

On Tuesday night, Rossini's "Donna del Lago" was repeated, but not for the time, we should presume, as was announced, after such a crowded house and its brilliant reception; Grisi, Albani and Mario ensuring several encores, and the "Gathering of the Clans," with the chorus of bards, provoking the utmost enthusiasm.

On Thursday night, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was revived, Grisi, Albani, Tamburini, Lavia, Tagliavico, Mario and Marini resuming their former parts; Luigi Meli, Soldi, and Rache appearing for the first time in *Vitelluso*, *Lerotto*, and *Petrucet*, Polonini abandoning the latter for *Astolfo*. The Opera was therefore in the secondary parts much strengthened. The house was crowded to an overflow. The chorus in the prologue, the leading parts sung by Marini, Polonini, Meli, Soldi, Rache, Tagliavico, and Mdlle. Albani, was rapturously encored. The drinking song of the latter received the usual double encore. Grisi and Mario were in superb voice, and the trio with Tamburini in the second act was demanded a second time. The whole opera was played with a wonderful ensemble. At the close, the last scene of the "Sonnambula" was given by Madame Viardot, the "Ah! non giunge" electrifying the house as usual, and being encored.

Mdlle. Lucile Grahn arrived in town on Thursday, from Hamburg, and will soon make her *début*.

After the "Donna del Lago," on Tuesday evening, the new ballet divertissement of "Nirene, ou les Sens," was produced, and with complete success, the second tableau containing throughout some of the most beautiful effects we ever witnessed. The story is very slight. A dissipated young Persian Prince is punished by his betrothed with the loss of the five senses, until he sees his error and receives them again with the hand of the fair one. There is so little in this, that we almost doubt whether the first act might not be altogether dispensed with, and with advantage. Mdlle. Bruschi is the chief dancer; she is seconded by Mdlles. Melina Marinet, Stephan, O'Bryan, and Honoré; Messrs. W. H. Payne, O'Bryan, and Gontié; but the attraction of the divertissement rests more with the splendid *mise en scène* and beautiful groupings than with the abstract dancing. These are set off to the best advantage in the "Pas des Jardins." The scene represents a gorgeous alcove, occupying the entire area of the stage, which is thrown open to the very walls of the theatre, the usual places of the wings being occupied by elegant arabesque columns supporting an arched roof of elaborate open fretwork, with a broad flight of steps at the extreme back. From every point of the scene, throngs of coryphées bearing wreaths and flowers come trooping forth; never were so many graceful forms in white muslin and pink wreaths seen upon the stage at once. They perform a dance; and whilst a single rank of them entirely stretches across the front of the scene from one proscenium wing to the other, the remainder so dispose their floral burthens, that, on the rank dividing, the stage has been turned into a lovely garden with walks, parterres, and clumps of blooming flowers and shrubs. This novel and exceedingly beautiful effect was greeted with thunders of applause. Several combinations, equally striking, take place; and afterwards, with a large quantity of light golden arches about which grapes are clustering, such bouquets, and arbours, and trellised walks are formed as defy description. The most florid pictures of the fairy chronicles and Arabian nights are completely realised.

The only fault we have to find—and it is one easily remedied—is, as we have stated, the length of the first *tableau* which has little or no interest to keep it from flagging. Despite this drawback, the applause at the end was general, the concluding picture being admirably grouped. Its production reflects great credit upon all concerned in it, especially Mr. Grieve, who has never surpassed

the present scenery. It is said, in the theatrical world, that £2000 have been expended on its getting up—the "properties" alone costing nearly half that sum.

DRURY-LANE.

The performances of the Cirque National, terminated by an extra night on Tuesday, and the scenes in the circle took place under somewhat novel circumstances. From some disagreement or other, the band could not be prevailed upon to perform, and the entire programme was gone through to the music of a drum and fife, which had a very comical effect. The audience, however, were not a whit less pleased with the feats of the equestrians than heretofore, and applauded them all most heartily.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday, the "generous band" of men of letters and artists who have on several occasions played in aid of benevolent objects, gave an amateur performance at the Haymarket Theatre, in aid of the fund for the endowment of a perpetual Curatorship of Shakespeare's House. The play was the "Merry Wives of Windsor," with the following cast:—

Mr. John Falstaff, Mr. Mark Lemon; Fenton, Mr. Charles Romer; Shallow, Mr. Charles Dickens; Slender, Mr. John Leech; Mr. Ford, Mr. John Forster; Mr. Page, Mr. Frank Stone; Sir Hugh Evans, Mr. G. H. Lewes; Dr. Caius, Mr. Dudley Costello; Host of the Garter Inn, Mr. Frederick Dickens; Bardolph, Mr. Cole; Pistol, Mr. George Cruikshank; Nym, Mr. Augustus Dickens; Robin, Miss Robins; Simple, Mr. Augustus Egg; Rusty, Mr. Eaton; Mrs. Ford, Miss Forrester; Mrs. Page, Miss Kenworthy; Mrs. Anne Page, Miss Anne Romer; Mrs. Quickly, Mrs. Cowden Clarke.

The most striking performances were Mr. Lemon's *Falstaff*, and Mr. Forster's *Ford*, both which were admirable. Mr. Dickens had little scope in the part of *Shallow*; but the early scene was excellent. The comedy was dressed in the period of Henry IV, instead of the Elizabethan costume in which it is conventionally played; the dresses were exceedingly interesting, and in some instances superb. The entertainments concluded with Mrs. Inchbald's farce of "Animal Magnetism," in which Mr. Dickens, as the *Doctor*, reminded us of Matthews and Blanchard; and George Cruikshank made *Jeffrey's* bit of character very ludicrous. The farce was capitally played throughout.

On Wednesday, the Amateurs performed Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," with the same cast as before, excepting *Master Stephen* being played by Mr. Augustus Egg, instead of Mr. Douglas Jerrold. The comedy was followed by Kenney's farce of "Love, Law, and Physic," in which Mr. Dickens, as *Flexible*, played with great spirit. The house on this evening was fuller than on Monday; and we are happy to learn that the two-fold result will be a considerable addition to the Shakespeare House Endowment Fund.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The symphonies at the fifth concert were No. 4, in B flat; of Haydn, and No. 8, in F, of Beethoven, both works finely rendered under Costa's direction; the allegretto scherzando in the latter being fervently encored. The overtures were a MS. by Mr. J. H. Griesbach, one of the Doctors of the Society, entitled "Titania," and the "Zauberflöte" of Mozart. Mr. Griesbach has the reputation of being one of our most able native musicians, and in many respects his forms were unexceptionable; but when we look for ideas, meagre and scanty is the search, and his themes are so palpably Mendelssohnian, as to deprive his overture of the merit of originality. The band carried it through with spirit, and nationality in the auditory ensured for it a very flattering reception. Mr. Sterndale Bennett's exquisite performance of Mozart's charming Pianoforte Concerto in D minor was a great treat. We find that this professor gains ground every year as an executant; there is more volume in his tone, his touch is more poetical, and his execution more finished, than last season: his own cadenzas were worthy of the master he interpreted so conscientiously and eloquently. Madame Castellan and Mario sustained the honours of the vocal selection bravely, the former singing Beethoven's "Ah! perfido," and Mozart's "Come scoglio," "Così fan tutte," and the latter Mercadante's romance, "In terra ci diviso," in which he was rapturously encored, and with Madame Castellan, in the duo from Domizetti's "Roberto Devereux," "Un tenero core." The next Concert will be on the 29th of May.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—M. Charles Hallé, who created such a sensation at his *début* at the Royal Italian Opera, last Friday's Concert, performed, on Monday morning, Beethoven's B flat trio for piano, violin (Sainton), and violoncello (Piatelli), with distinguished success, before a numerous assemblage of nobility and fashion. He is one of the greatest classical players of the age. Haydn's quartet in G, No. 81, and Mendelssohn's No. 5, in E minor, were nobly interpreted by Sainton, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatelli. The fifth meeting will be on Tuesday, the 30th inst. Mr. Ella maintains the high character of these entertainments with unflagging zeal and intelligence.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The second performance of the "Stabat Mater" attracted a brilliant assemblage of fashion; the pit and stalls, with the varied colours of the ladies' bonnets, looked like a tulip bed. The usual *encores* were bestowed on Grisi, Alboni, Mario, and Tamburini, in Rossini's work. In the second part the band played Weber's "Euryanthe," and Beethoven's "Prometheus" to perfection. Mdlle. Viardot was rapturously encored in Handel's song "Lascio," from "Rinaldo," beautifully scored by Meyerbeer expressly for her; and in one of Chopin's quaint pianoforte Mazurkas, arranged by herself for the voice, a marvellous exhibition of skill in *floriture*. Mdlle. Persiani, Mdlle. Castellan, Mdlle. Alboni, Salvi, Marini, and Rovere sang in divers pieces, and finally the entire troupe, with two or three exceptions, were assembled to; sing Rossini's chorus "La Canta." M. Charles Hallé made his *début* by playing Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat in magnificent style. It was the universal remark of musicians that this fine work was never better interpreted. The next Concert will be on Wednesday morning, the 31st instant.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—The great attraction at the fifth Concert, on Wednesday night, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, was the appearance of Madame Viardot Garcia. She sang first in a motetto, with chorus, "Iceli immene narrano," by Marcello; next in a quaint Sicilienne, "Ogni pena piaf spietata," by Perolesi, and finally in the scene from Mozart's "Così fan tutte per pieta." The singing of this gifted *artiste* created a sensation rarely witnessed at these sedate concerts, and the applause was strongly manifested beyond the ordinary rustling of the programme-books. In the motetto she sang with much fire; and in the Sicilienne, which has a Spanish character about it, she took some curious intervals, and contrasted her soprano range with her contralto depth very wonderfully; but it was in Mozart's scene—one of exceeding difficulty, and exacting varied dramatic declamatory, and musical powers—that she electrified the auditory. We have heard her gifted sister, and Sontag, in this same air; but whilst yielding to these *artistes* the palm of superiority in quality of voice in the upper notes, we must award to Madame Viardot the palm of genius. There was a *débutante*, Mdlle. Antonia de Mendi, a cousin of Viardot, who proved herself a worthy exponent of the Garcia school of vocalisation. She sang Handel's air, "Piangerò la sorte," from "Giulio Cesare," with artistic intelligence and good taste. "The Duke's" selection was admirable on the whole, although there were only two novelties, the one a selection from a Masque by Matthew Locke, composed for Charles the Second, in 1653, the forms and ideas of which, to our mind, go far to settle the vexed question as to the music in "Macbeth" being really Locke's composition; the other "novelty" was Sir H. Bishop's dramatic and picturesque round, "Hark! 'tis the Indian Drum." But as Weber and Mendelssohn, who are no more, are excluded from these concerts, we do not see why works of a living composer can be fairly introduced, according to the regulation of the "Ancients." Mr. Simms Reeves sang the "Deeper and deeper still" of Handel, powerfully, but coarsely, and his reading was not of the most intellectual order. Miss Messent, Miss Dolby, Mr. Machin, Mdlle. Alboni, and Signor Tamburini were the other vocalists, acquitting themselves ably in pieces requiring no special notice. The Queen Dowager and Prince Albert, the Prince of Prussia, the Duke of Mecklenburgh, the Duchess of Cambridge, &c., were present. The sixth Concert, next Wednesday, will be under the direction of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, the new director.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. Hullah's singing classes, aided by professors of eminence, vocal and instrumental, performed Handel's "Jephthah," in good style, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Reeves distinguishing himself greatly in the tenor part.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ACADEMY.—This undertaking, directed by Mr. Howard Glover, a clever musician, and by Mrs. Glover, the celebrated actress, is progressing favourably; and the advantage of training singers dramatically as well as musically was strongly manifested in the opening concert, given at the Academy, in Soho-square, on Monday. The singing of Miss E. J. Taylor, Miss Rowland, Miss Julia Blenden, and Miss Emily Macnamara was highly creditable.

THE MISSES PYNE AND MR. CALKIN'S CONCERT.—This Concert was given at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday night, and was well attended. The *bénéficiaires* took prominent parts in the vocal gleanings with great success, and were assisted by Mdlle. Thilon, Miss Dolby, Miss Bassano, Mr. Reeves, Mr. W. H. Seguin, and John Parry. Miss Calkin and Mr. F. B. Jewson played a concertante pianoforte duo, by Vincent Wallace, on an air from Halevy's "Eclair," very effectively.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S SECOND PIANOFORTE PERFORMANCE.—On Wednesday, there was an excellent selection—Mr. Holmes, and his pupil, Mr. Noble, and Mr. Sterndale Bennett being the executants.

MR. COLLINS'S CONCERT.—This entertainment was given on Wednesday evening, at the Princess's Concert-room. Besides the clever family of Mr. Collins, comprising Mr. George Collins (violoncello), Mr. Frederick Collins (flute), Miss Medora Collins (piano), Mr. Isaac Collins (viola), and Mr. Viotti Collins (violin), there were Lavigne (oboe), Herr Sonnenberg (clarinet), Herr Kleigl (contrabass), and Mr. Julian Adams (piano), amongst the instrumental stars. The vocalists were Mdlle. Ricci (a mezzo-soprano, just arrived from Italy), who was encored in the "Lucrezia Borgia" drinking-song, Misses Elvina and Medora Collins, Miss A. Purcell, and Mr. John Parry: the latter convulsing the company with his "History of England."

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Handel's "Israel in Egypt" was performed at Exeter Hall on Friday, the solo by Misses Birch, Dolby, and Stewart, Messrs. Lockey, Phillips, and Leffler. **MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.**—The veteran Blewitt gave his annual concert at the Music Hall, Store-street, on Friday night; but we must postpone a notice until next week. Herr Kuhe, the pianist, gives a concert this morning. On Monday morning Madame Puzzi will give her annual concert at Her Majesty's Theatre. The English opera season will begin at Sadler's Wells on Monday, directed by Miss Rainforth. The Beethoven Society meets on Monday night at M. Coulon's Rooms, in Marlborough-street. On Friday morning Mrs. Anderson will give her annual concert, aided by the *artistes* of the Royal Italian Opera. On the same evening the seventh concert of the Amateur Musical Society. Italian opera at Her Majesty's and Royal Italian Theatres, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Chopin's pianoforte playing before her Majesty at Stafford House, on Monday, created a great sensation: Lablache, Mario, and Tamburini sang the trio from Rossini's "Guillame Tell" admirably: M. Benedict was the accompanist at this concert, given by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland to celebrate the christening of their infant daughter.

EPIOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Earl of Rosse has consented to accept the post of President of the Royal Society, in the place of the Marquis of Northampton, who has resigned.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On Lord STANLEY's motion that the name of Lord Redesdale be added to the banking committee, in consequence of the vacancy occasioned by the demise of Lord Ashburton, the noble Lord passed a high eulogium on the private and public character of that deceased nobleman; the Marquis of LANSDOWNE and Lord BROUHAM also bearing their testimony to the estimable qualities of him whose loss they, in common with the House, deplored.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS BILL.—The second reading of Lord Stanley's measure, entitled the Parliamentary Proceedings Adjournment Bill, gave rise to a debate, but without provoking sufficient opposition to go to a division—at the termination of which the bill was read a second time; and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The House having resolved itself into a committee on the Navigation Laws, and the laws for the regulation of ships and seamen,

Mr. LABOUCHERE brought forward the resolutions proposed by the Government as the foundation of their bill on these subjects, and gave an exposition of the changes they had resolved upon recommending Parliament to adopt. The right honourable gentleman began his statement by remarking that, if the alterations he was about to introduce were of a far more vital nature than any hitherto proposed to Parliament, with respect to the Navigation Laws, it should be remembered that extraordinary changes had occurred around us, in the emancipation of the American Colonies, in the growth of steam navigation, and in the whole alteration of our system of trade and commerce. He then took a rapid review of the history of our Navigation Laws from the 5th Richard II., to the present time, closing this portion of his exposition by a statement of the general scope of the existing laws. These laws, he said, were mainly comprised in three statutes—the Act commonly known as the Navigation Law, the Act for the Registering of British Vessels, and the Act for the Registration of British Seamen. The intention of these Acts was to secure the colonial trade, the long-voyage trade, and the indirect or carrying trade to ourselves. With respect to the British colonies, the right honourable gentleman said, that of all the just demands ever made in the House, the demand made by the colonies for every possible concession was the most just; and as long as we chose to deprive them of all preference in the disposal of their produce, we should in justice remove from them all the restrictions imposed on them by our Navigation Laws. With respect to the carrying trade, the practical question to be considered was not whether our present regulations were right, but whether, by timely concessions, we could not place it on a safer foundation. From Prussia, speaking in the name of Germany, a voice of warning had already proceeded; and from the United States of America a voice of invitation had issued. The Minister of America had said, "If you do little, we will do little; if you do much, we will do much; if you do all, we will do all." This warning and invitation formed an opportunity that should not be thrown away. Mr. Labouchere proceeded to expound the views of the Government. They did not intend to recommend any material alteration with respect to our coasting trade, or our fisheries; but they proposed to strike from the Statute Book all the other portions of our Navigation Laws, but without depriving the Queen in Council of the power of imposing countervailing duties on any foreign nation that might treat our shipping with injustice, or not meet us on equal terms. They also proposed to do away with the regulation that compelled ships to be British built in order to be registered as British vessels; but they did not intend to make any change with regard to ownership; and, as to manning, they proposed that the crews in the coasting trade should be all British, and in the foreign trade two-thirds British seamen—admitting Indian Lascars to the character of British seamen, and abrogating the necessity of having apprentices. With respect to the coasting trade of the colonies, it was proposed to reserve it generally to British shipping, but to allow to each colony the power to pass an act throwing open its coasting trade should it deem fit. The right hon. gentleman wound up his statement by arguing that the experiments already made in the removal or reduction of protection were encouraging, that it would be for the advantage of the ship-builders of this country to compete with all the world, and that the changes contemplated by the Government could not possibly injure the naval power of England. In conclusion, he announced his intention of bringing in this session measures relative to the light dues and to the merchant service fund; and of preparing, for future session, measures on the subject of pilotage and for the better instruction of British ship-masters. The right hon. gentleman laid the resolutions on the table, with the intimation that the discussion on them should be postponed to next Monday.

To questions put by Mr. Gladstone,

Mr. LABOUCHERE answered that the Government had made no overtures to foreign Governments; and that the establishment of a departmental unpaid board on the mercantile marine was in contemplation.

Mr. ROBINSON expressed his decided disapprobation of the scheme sketched out by the President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. HUME thanked the Government for having dealt so largely with the question; he did not think the portions left untouched of much moment.

Lord G. BENTINCK said he never recollects a measure of such large change introduced to Parliament on such feeble grounds. The President of the Board of Trade was not able to say that the country was unanimous upon his proposal; that a number of petitions had been presented for the repeal of the Navigation Laws; that the country was groaning under any grievances arising from their existence; he was not able to show that freights were too high, that ships and shipping were too scarce. The only argument he could rely on for his scheme was that Prussia had threatened to blockade the shipping of England. Prussia, instead of coming down as promised, to offer commercial relaxations, had increased her duties, and had threatened us with something, and now we were asked to abandon to her our shipping interests. The practical effect of the repeal of the Navigation Laws would be to increase the trade and commerce of foreign countries at the expense of the trade and commerce of England, and to give encouragement to the navies of Prussia and of the United States of America at the cost of the ships and seamen of Great Britain. The noble Lord having exposed the erroneous calculations and the false returns made to deceive, and the false pretences upon which the expediency of this measure was defended,

Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Henley, Mr. Mitchell, Captain Harris, Mr. Hudson, and Lord INGESTRE addressed the Committee.

On the motion of Dr. Bowring the Chairman then reported progress.

On the motion that the Chairman obtain leave to sit again on Monday next, Captain HARRIS moved, as an amendment, that the debate be adjourned to Monday week.

After a discussion, the House divided—

For the motion .....	..	..	..	..	..	62
Against it .....	..	..	..	..	..	28
Majority against the amendment .....	..	..	..	..	..	34

Colonel SIETHORP moved that the House be then adjourned.

On a division, there were—

For the adjournment of the House .....	..	..	..	..	..	26
Against it .....	..	..	..	..	..	63
Majority against the adjournment .....	..	..	..	..	..	37

The debate was ultimately adjourned to Thursday, with the understanding that a day should be then fixed for the adjournment of the debate.

Leave was given to Mr. Labouchere to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the Merchant Seamen's Fund; and also a bill to establish a board for the management and regulation of light dues.

The Public Health Bill was reported *pro forma*, in order to receive amendments.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ALIEN BILL.—The Commons' amendments to this bill were agreed to, after a short discussion.

The Poor-houses (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

CATHEDRALS AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.

Mr. HORSMAN moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct an inquiry to be made into the state of our cathedrals and collegiate churches, with a view of ascertaining whether they may not be rendered more conducive to the services of the church and the spiritual instruction of the people. In support of this motion, the honourable gentleman entered into a long and most elaborate statement, showing the lethargy of the Establishment as compared with Dissent, particularly in the cathedral towns; the disproportion between the numbers who officiated in the cathedrals and the remuneration which they obtained and the services which they were called upon to perform; that our cathedral establishments, as at present constituted, tended to the decay instead of the promotion of religion, the absolute destitution to which many of the working clergy had been reduced, and to the immoderate labours to which they were subjected, the injurious operation of the tenure of church property, and a variety of other matters, all of which he designated as abuses, which brought the establishment into discredit, by impairing its usefulness, and of which every consideration connected with religion rendered it imperative upon them to get rid. The hon. gentleman fortified his different positions by a careful and minute analysis of the state of the Chapter of the Cathedral of Canterbury, and of the condition of the establishment generally in that city, which he followed up by a similar analysis connected with Lincoln. These cases he selected as illustrative of the condition of all our cathedral towns, in all of which he contended that dissent bore a larger proportion to the establishment than in any of the other towns in the kingdom. For the abuses and anomalies which he thus exposed, he blamed not individuals, but the system in which they originated, and in which he trusted the House would loudly call for very material alterations. It was with a view to effecting these that he submitted the motion which was that evening on the paper in his name.

Mr. GLADSTONE regarded the question before the House as one not having reference to the conduct of individuals, but bearing upon the state of the law on the subject involved in the motion. The point for the House to consider was, whether the state of the law in this respect was that in which it ought permanently to remain. He was inclined to believe that it was not so much Mr. Horsman's object, in submitting his motion, to get the inquiry which it sought, as to have an expression of the opinion of the House on the necessity which existed for some change in reference to our cathedrals. The facts of the case were too broad and palpable to require any specific inquiry into them. The

cathedrals had ever been intended for the fulfilment of high and important objects in connexion with the Church, one of the chief of which was the maintenance of the daily worship of God in all its beauty and decency. Such being the case, he wished to see these establishments put in a condition to enable them to discharge the functions for which they were intended; and he hoped that the attention of the Government would be further directed to this important subject. If he objected to the state in which our cathedrals were at present, it was because he thought that much might be done to develop their usefulness, and render them more serviceable to the interests of the Church, and of religion generally. The right hon. gentleman concluded by stating in detail several improvements which he was anxious to see effected in the regulation of our cathedrals.

Lord J. RUSSELL agreed with those who thought that it might be right to inquire into the state of, and to take further measures in Parliament with respect to, the cathedral establishment of the country. He would have said nothing on the present occasion, but for the misapprehensions which might prevail from his simply acquiescing in the proposal of the hon. and learned gentleman, that he agreed with him in his views respecting our cathedral establishments. He could not come to the conclusion that these establishments were useless, or tended to the injury of religion. In any reform which he might be induced to undertake in reference to the subject, he would be actuated by a desire to preserve the cathedrals, by rendering them effectual for their true purpose, and not to treat them as useless, or as establishments the maintenance or destruction of which could be regarded with indifference. The noble Lord then adverted to some of the statements made by Mr. Horsman, to which he took exception, but expressed himself ready, although differing somewhat from the views of the honourable and learned gentleman, to pay his tribute to the attention which he had paid to the subject, and to the assiduity with which he had mastered its details, as well as to concur with him in saying that further inquiry might properly be made and further measures taken in reference to the subject. There might be some inconvenience in agreeing to the motion in its present shape, but he was quite prepared to admit that the whole subject merited further attention on the part of the Government. He could not hope, during the present session, to do anything effectual in this direction, but would again repeat his conviction of the necessity which appeared to exist of further legislation on the subject.

After a few words from Mr. Iliffe, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Heywood, Mr. Horsman briefly replied, and the motion was then withdrawn.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Mr. URQUHART then called the attention of the House to the relations of this country with Russia in reference to events in the north of Europe; in doing which he maintained the twofold proposition that England had, in her relations with the north of Europe, neglected her own true interests, and that Russia had profited by her neglect and subserviency, and had entailed upon Europe a state of things which was dangerous to its repose and independence, and obstructive to its further progress. He concluded by moving for papers connected with the treaty of Unkar-Skeless, and with the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion, being desirous that Mr. Urquhart should have an opportunity of being heard, the House having been ungraciously counted out on a former occasion, when he sought to bring forward a similar motion.

Lord PALMERSTON, in a very brief speech, denied that the policy of England had ever been made subservient to the aggrandisement of Russia, or that it had, as alleged by the honourable member, ever conformed to the principles which had actuated the Holy Alliance. The papers for which the honourable member had moved would throw no light upon the affairs of Poland, which had been made the chief pretext for the motion which the honourable member had submitted. As to the papers connected with the Schleswig-Holstein question, he decidedly objected to their production, on the ground of the inconvenience to which it would lead, seeing that negotiations were still pending on that subject. The noble Lord concluded by intimating his intention of opposing the motion.

After a few observations from Colonel Tynte, Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Blackstone, and Dr. Bowring,

Mr. URQUHART withdrew his motion, observing that his object was not so much to obtain papers as to produce a discussion upon the subjects to which that motion referred, particularly upon the affairs of Poland.

The motion was consequently withdrawn.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS.—Sir DE LACY EVANS moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Electors Bill, the object of which was, so far to alter the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Bill as to extend the time of paying rates from the 20th of July to the 11th of August.—CAPTAIN HARRIS opposed the motion, deeming the existing regulations in this respect perfectly proper.—Sir G. GREY supported the measure, which was nearly similar to one which had been supported by the Government on a former occasion.—The House divided, and a second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 60 to 25.

AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.—Sir F. T. BAKER moved the second reading of the Audit of Railway Accounts Bill. The chief principle of the bill was to enable the minority of a railway company to compel the auditing of the accounts by an impartial person.—MR. BANKES opposed the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. LABOUCHERE cordially supported the measure.—After some discussion, in which Mr. Henley, Mr. Aglionby, and Mr. Muntz took part, the house divided, and the second reading of the bill was negatived by a majority of 100 to 38.

SCOTCH HOUSES OF WORSHIP.—Mr. BOUVERIE moved the second reading of the Places for Sites of Worship (Scotland) Bill, which was seconded by Mr. EWART. Without discussing the bill, the house divided, and the second reading was carried by a majority of 80 to 25. A discussion was then raised upon the formal question that the bill be committed, several hon. members stating that they were taken by surprise, or they would have opposed the bill in the first instance. Eventually the bill was ordered to be committed on the 7th of June.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PARISH SCHOOLMASTERS (SCOTLAND).—Lord WHARNCLIFFE inquired whether the Government had taken any steps to carry out the minute of 1846 of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education, respecting the making of grants to parish schoolmasters in Scotland.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the subject was at present under the consideration of the Government.

The Smoke Prohibition Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Insolvent Debtors (India) Bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.—The House went into committee on this bill, and was engaged in the discussion of the clauses until nine o'clock, when, according to previous agreement, the House resumed for the purpose of taking into consideration

THE BOROUGH ELECTIONS BILL.

The second reading of which was moved by Sir J. HANMER. The principle of this measure was, that when an election was declared void by a Committee of the House, for corrupt practices, an inquiry into the circumstances of the case should be instituted, by the House, through the medium of paid commissioners, to be appointed for the purpose by the Speaker, the House afterwards to act upon their report, either by disfranchising the borough, or by the adoption of any other course that might be deemed suitable.

Colonel SIETHORPE opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months.

After some discussion,

Mr. STUART moved the adjournment of the debate, which on a division, was lost by a majority of 215 to 69.

The House again immediately divided on the question of the second reading of the bill, which was carried by 198 to 85.

The Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

Adjourned.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—Sir Charles Napier has been ordered to Spithead with the *St. Vincent* and *Prince Regent*. Unless the presence of these ships on the coast of Ireland should be deemed absolutely necessary for the public service, Sir Charles was to leave Cork on the 17th instant, the ships trying their rate of sailing on the way home. Rear-Admiral the Hon. H. D. Mackay, commander-in-chief at Cork, has been instructed to take the *Amphion*, 30, new steam-frigate, and the *Dragon*, steam-frigate, under his orders. The gallant Admiral is ordered to hoist his flag in the *Dragon*, and to proceed to Dublin, to confer with the Lord-Lieutenant occasionally. He will hoist his flag on board the *Amphion*, at Kingstown, during his stay at Dublin.

THE GOVERNOR OF SCINDA.—Lieutenant-General Sir Charles J. Napier, G.C.B., Lady Napier, Mrs. John Napier and daughter, landed at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning, from the steam-packet *Transit*, Captain Paul, which left Havre on the previous evening. Sir Charles and family are the guests of Major-General the Right Honourable Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison and district around Portsmouth, who has prepared several highly complimentary *fêtes* in honour of his illustrious companion in arms. An address from the inhabitants, in public meeting assembled, which had been voted with enthusiasm on Saturday last, has been presented to Sir Charles.

THE STEAM BASIN.—The Admiralty have issued their mandate for the new basin for war steamers in Portsmouth dockyard to be opened on the 25th inst. Her Majesty has signified her gracious intention of laying the last stone of this great national structure, which lies in readiness for setting at the south-east corner of the north inlet. The vessels which will be brought into the basin to constitute the "opening" on this occasion will be the Royal yacht *Fairy* with her Majesty and the Prince Consort on board, the *Merlin*, *Medusa*, *Cormorant*, and *Jackall* steamers. The ceremony of opening is expected to take place about the time of high water, which on that day will be about 3 p.m.

INTERCOURSE WITH THE CONTINENT.—The following is the movement of passengers between France and England, through the Channel ports, for the week ending 14th May:—Through Boulogne, 1566; through Calais, 228. The corresponding period in 1847 gave—through Boulogne, 1420; through Calais, 300. The 1566 passengers through Boulogne may be distributed as follows:—From Folkestone, 461; from Dover, 113; from London, 118; total, 692. For Folkstone, 601; for Dover, 110; for London, 158; total, 874.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. F. J."—There are some points of



CHRISTENING OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS LOUISA CAROLINE ALBERTA, AT BUCKINGHAM-PALACE.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The ceremony of the baptism of the infant Princess, fourth daughter of the Queen and Prince Albert, took place on Saturday evening, in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace.

The Queen Dowager and the Royal Family, the foreign Princes in this country, the clergy, the foreign and Cabinet Ministers, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household assisting in or invited to the ceremony, arrived at the Palace between six and seven o'clock.

Several members of the Diplomatic Corps were present.

At seven o'clock her Majesty and the Sponsors, viz. his Royal Highness Prince Albert, proxy for his Royal Highness the Duke Gustavus of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, proxy for her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; entered the chapel in procession, and the Queen and the other Royal personages were conducted to their seats (opposite to those of the sponsors) by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward; the Royal children being placed by her Majesty on her left, and the Royal visitors stationing themselves in a line with her Majesty.

The Mistress of the Robes, the Great Officers of the Household, the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen, and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Prince, took their places near her Majesty. The Treasurer of the Household remained behind the sponsors.

The Queen wore a very beautiful dress of white and silver moiré, of Spitalfields manufacture, trimmed with Honiton lace, and ornamented with white acacias and diamonds. Her Majesty had the riband of the Order of the Garter, with a magnificent George set in brilliants. The headdress was a wreath of

white acacias and diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and ear-rings of brilliants.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was dressed in sky blue velvet, embroidered with gold. The dress of Prince Alfred was of white and silver, and the three Princesses were all dressed alike in frocks of British lace, in imitation of Mechlin lace, with flounces of the same over white satin.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington were habited in the uniform of Field-Marshal; the Prince wore the Collars of the Garter and the Bath, and the ensigns of the Golden Fleece.

Her Majesty being seated, a corale, the music of which was composed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was performed by her Majesty's private band.

When the music had ceased, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, conducted the infant Princess into the Chapel. The Royal infant was dressed in a robe of Honiton lace over white satin, and was attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Her Royal Highness was carried by the head nurse.

The Baptismal Service then commenced, and was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen Dowager made the responses on the part of the illustrious sponsors, and on his Grace asking the name of the child, her Majesty named the Princess, Louisa Caroline Alberta. The solemn and interesting service being completed, the Princess Louisa was carried from the Chapel.

A very fine composition was then performed, viz. a grand chorus:-

"Hosanna to the God of Israel,
In him rejoice—declare his praise,
Exalt his name for evermore."

(From a service)—Mozart.—Sir George Smart presided at the organ.

This concluded the ceremonial, and the august sponsors quitted the chapel, followed by her Majesty and her illustrious visitors, and passed in procession up the grand staircase to the Throne-Room.

The Queen afterwards gave a state banquet in the Picture Gallery, in honour of the occasion.

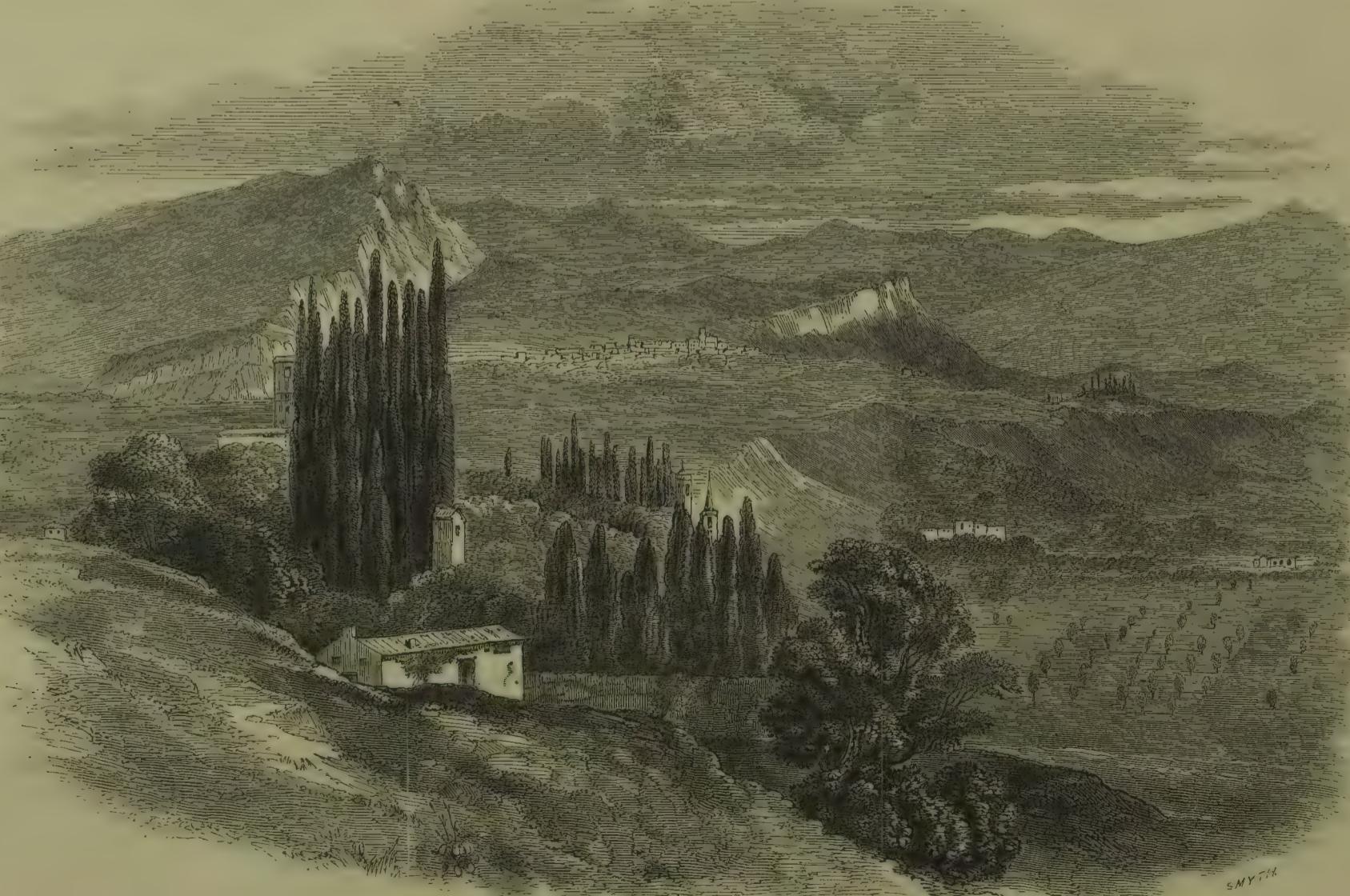
Her Majesty also received an evening party in addition to the company present at the ceremony of the christening and the banquet.

PASTRENGO.

This locality, one of the most picturesque spots in Upper Italy, has been the scene of an important movement in the Revolt of Lombardy. It was at Pastrengo that the King of Sardinia, on the 30th of April, measured, for the first time, his strength with the Austrians, and here he gained a victory. Our view, from a drawing obligingly communicated by Mr. L. Gruner, shows the neighbourhood of Pastrengo and Piovezzano, with the belvedere of the Marinelli family, and Cavajona and Cordevigo.

Pastrengo is celebrated as the birth-place of Guglielmo (Arimondi) J. Pastrengo, the author of "De Originibus Rerum Libellus;" he was the friend of Petrarch, who frequently mentions him in his letters. Cordevigo, seen in the right-hand distance, has obtained a peculiar fame on account of the large collection of reliques assembled there by a Lombardo Bishop, who is stated to have gathered not fewer than 3036 reliques in his villa.

We learn, from intelligence dated May 6, that the left of the Royal army still rests on the Upper Adige at Bussolengo; with its advance at Pastrengo and Piovezzano, nearly opposite to Pontone.



PASTRENGO, THE BELVEDERE OF THE MARINELLI FAMILY.—FROM A DRAWING BY MR. L. GRUNER.

THE CHINESE JUNK IN THE EAST INDIA DOCKS.

In our Journal for April 1 we briefly described this large class Junk, which had, a few days previously, arrived in the Thames for exhibition. The interval has been occupied chiefly in repainting the vessel, and putting in order this house upon the water, so as to fit her for public inspection. Already she has been visited by many persons of distinction. On Saturday last the Duke of Wellington inspected the curious craft, and spent upwards of an hour in the examination of the interior fittings and embellishments, as well as the rude tactics of her means of defence. On Tuesday her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the Junk; and on Wednesday Queen Adelaide and a distinguished party honoured the ship by inspecting it. Yesterday it was opened for exhibition to the public.

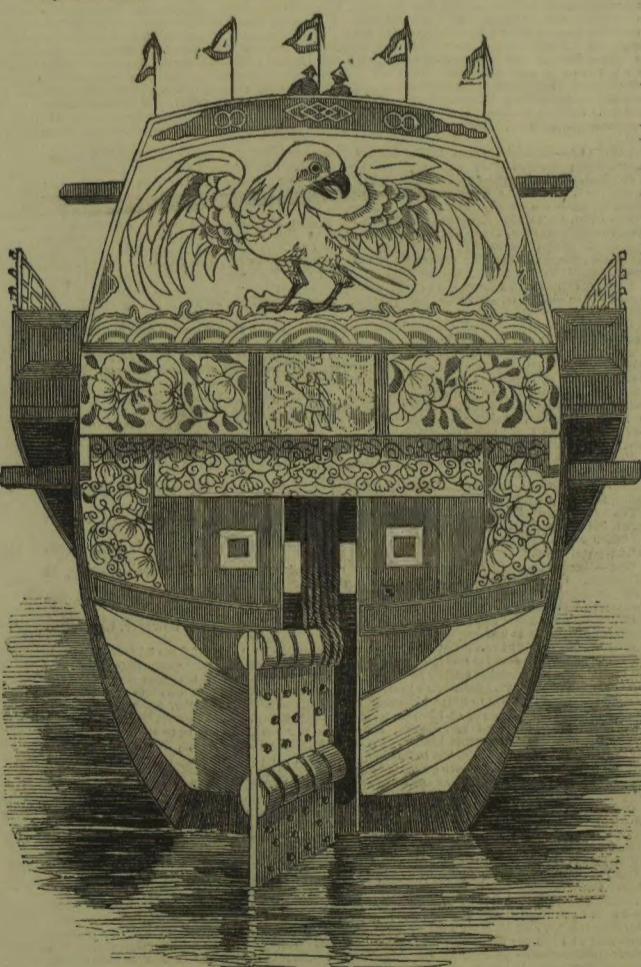
The vessel *Keying*, for such is the name of the Junk, lies in the East India Docks, a short distance from the railway terminus at Blackwall. This will render it of very convenient access for visitors from the metropolis. In the dock basin, almost surrounded by steam-ships of war, lies the strange vessel, which has, indeed, a sort of arkite, aboriginal character in comparison with the huge scientific structures of to-day. As a necessary precaution, the Junk is encompassed with timber hoarding, through which is a doorway, having passed which you stand beside the ship, with its three masts dressed with flags and streamers; its mainmast surmounted with a fish-like vane, bearing on its body, in Chinese characters, "Good luck to the Junk."



THE CHIN TEE JOSS.

We have engraved the stern, as well to show its great height—over 40 feet—and its decorative character, as the rudder, which is, perhaps, the most singular part of the vessel. It is made of iron-wood and teak, bound with iron, and its weight is from 7½ to 8 tons. It is perforated with rhomboidal holes, and in deep water is 12 feet below the bottom of the vessel. The great elevation of the stern enables the rudder to be elevated or depressed according to the depth of water; and by this means the draught may be made to vary from 12 to 24 feet. When the rudder is raised up, as must be the case in shallow water, the vessel is steered by a short tiller on the second poop. When let down to its greatest depth, it requires occasionally the strength of 15 men to work the large tiller, and even then the aid of a luff tackle purchase and the best patent blocks; otherwise it would require thirty men. On one occasion, when the Junk was running before a fresh gale, attended with hail squalls, a tiller rope of nine inches was snapped in two. Instead of braces and pintles, two immense ropes, made of bamboo and grass, pass under the bottom and come over the bows on the upper deck, where they are fastened; these serve to confine the rudder to the stern.

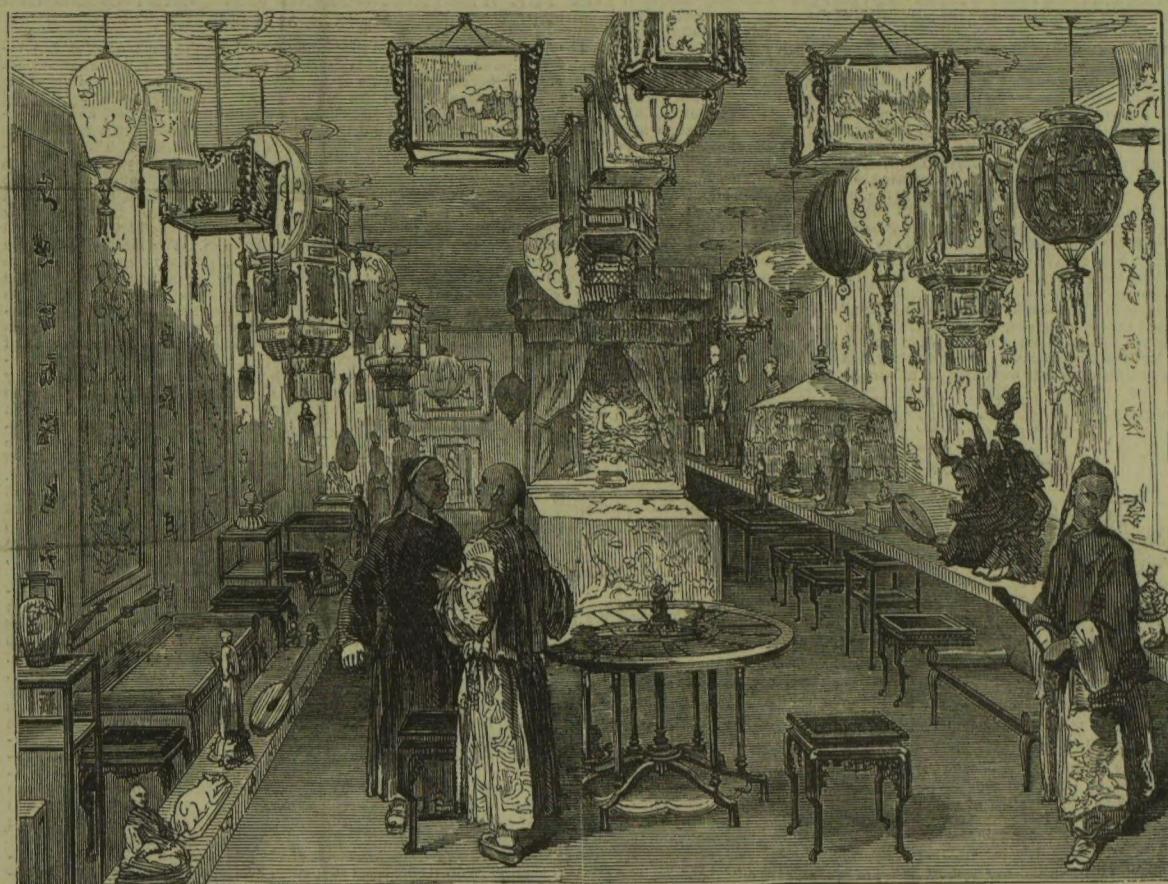
The Anchors on board the *Keying* are made of iron-wood, one weighing 3000, the other 2700 pounds. The flukes are shot with iron, and attached to the shank by strong lashings of bamboo. The stock is composed of three separate pieces of wood, lashed together by rattan ropes, and is fixed to the crown. The flukes are of the same dimensions as those of similar sized anchors with us; they are straight and not rounded, and there are no palms. The kedges have only one fluke.



THE STERN AND RUDDER.

The moment you reach the Junk you are struck with her very rude construction. The whole of the work is of the roughest kind; the sides of the timbers are not squared, but left just as they grew. No artificial means has been resorted to for any bends; wherever branch has been found with the natural requisite curvature, it has been employed without further adaptation. The Chinese allege, in explanation, that fine work is ridiculous where it is not necessary; that it is absurd to make the boards of the hold very level and smooth, when only goods or ballast is to be put there; and that the timbers on the sides, or the deck, if it be a war junk, are quite good enough to be shot at, without bestowing any pains upon them.

Again, every thing on board is different from what we see on board an European vessel: the mode of construction, the absence of keel, bowsprit, and shrouds; the anchors employed, the mast, the sail, the yard, the rudder, the compass; all are dissimilar. Hundreds of European ships, with all



THE SALOON.

their elegance of form and beauty, and lightness of rigging, have been repeatedly before the Chinese, without their appearing conscious of the superiority, or desirous of imitating it. Their unconquerable prejudice, and utter contempt for everything foreign, is a hindrance to all improvement; and to such an excess is this carried, that if a Chinese Junk should be built with any deviation from the old system, an additional port duty would be exacted, by the Emperor's decree, as if it were of foreign build.

As we stepped on board the Junk, the appearance of the deck strongly reminded us of the prints and pictures of the large early English men-of-war, such as the *Great Harry*, with its lofty forecastle and aftcastle. Her immense poop has three galleries rising one above the other; and her bow, which is square and without bowsprit, is also of great height. The stern is elaborately painted with birds, &c., of real and imaginary forms. Coming from the bow to the after-part of the vessel, we find a series of water-tight compartments, such as we have adopted in our steam-vessels. On the bows are placed two large eyes: a similar ornament was used by most of the ancients, and is supposed to denote vigilance and activity. The Chinese, however, give a different explanation of it, and say, "Have eye, can see; can see, can savey: no have eye, no can see; no can see, no savey."

The galley, or cooking-house, upon the deck certainly does not remind one of the kitchen of the Reform Club: all the implements seen are two large iron pans upon a brick and tile furnace; in one of these is boiled rice, it being covered with a half-cask, to confine the rice, which swells in boiling, and to prevent it from being thrown out when the vessel rolls. The other pan is used for frying. On the deck, also, are three very large wooden tanks, which will hold about 8000 gallons of water.

To examine the strange construction of the vessel, we descended into the hold: as it has no keelson, the mast is not stepped; the end of the mainmast is four feet from the bottom, and is kept in its place by the toggle. Instead of the timbers being first raised, as with us, they are the last in their places, and the vessel is put together with immense spiked nails. The next process is doubling and clamping above and below decks. Two immense beams or string-pieces are then ranged below, fore and aft, which keep the other beams in their places. The deck frames are an arch; and a platform, erected on it, protects it from the sun, and from injuries otherwise inevitable. The seams of the vessel are paid with a sort of cement or putty, made of burnt pounded oyster-shells and oil from the chinam-tree. When dried, it becomes very hard; it never starts, and the seams are thus made water-tight. The gunwales are very large, enabling the sailors to pass outside the vessel. The wales also project three feet from the side. It is supposed she may measure about 400 tons, and carry 700.

The Saloon, or State Cabin, promises to be the greatest attraction. You enter it beneath a sort of skylight, the sides of which are filled with prepared oyster-shells, commonly used in China, instead of glass, which is too costly for general purposes. This Saloon is 32 feet long, 28 broad, and 15½ high. The sides and ceiling are covered with a lively pattern paper. Upon the former are hung whole-length portraits by Chinese "Sir Joshua," alternating with tablets, inscribed with moral precepts in Chinese characters. From the ceiling hang lanterns of various forms and sizes, made of horn, glass, silk, and paper; the frames carved and richly gilt; and the transparent panes embroidered or painted with landscapes, flowers, or animals, existing or imaginary. Among the paintings on the walls, too, are flowers, fruit, insects, birds, and monkeys, dogs and cats; all, as well as the other ornaments of the ship, painted by a good-natured native of Canton, named Sam-Sing, who is on board, and who left his country and his family, to accompany the *Keying* wherever she goes, as her painter in ordinary. Right and left of the saloon ladder are two curious portraits of the Emperor, well worth inspection.

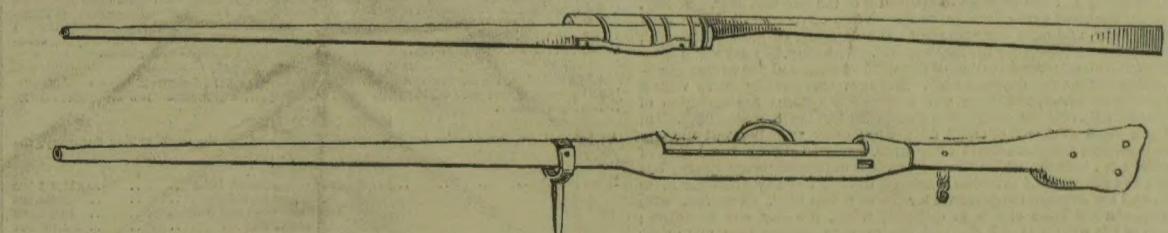
The furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, and couches, is of dark heavy wood frame, in design not unlike our furniture of a century since. Here is a host of little occasional tables, besides pier and loo tables, settees, arm-chairs (the seats of marble), and at one end a couch, such as is used in smoking opium, for which there is a pair of pipes. The floor is covered with matting. Around the apartment, in cases, and upon the tables, is a host of "curiosities," including a State umbrella, various models and musical instruments, carved



SAILORS' JOSS.

articles, &c., all which are described in a cleverly written description of the Junk, illustrated with wood-cuts, to be purchased on board for a trifle. We specially recommend this little book to all visitors, without which they will pass over many objects without knowing their uses. To use a cut-and-dried phrase of our reviewing brethren, "no visitor, or intending visitor, should be without this book."

At the upper end of the saloon is a Joss-house, or domestic shrine, within which sits the idol Chin-Tee, with eighteen arms; it is richly gilt, and has a red silk scarf passed over it: it is made out of one solid piece of camphor-wood.



OAR AND GINGALL.

wood. In front of this joss-house is an altar-table with incense-burner stands, and a censer, in which the joss-sticks and gilt paper are burned. The face of the altar-table has a scarlet ground, and gilt carvings of flowers and insects, imperial dragons, &c. On each side is a square painted green, on which is inscribed in Chinese characters an invitation to worshippers to bring plenty of gold and agatostones.

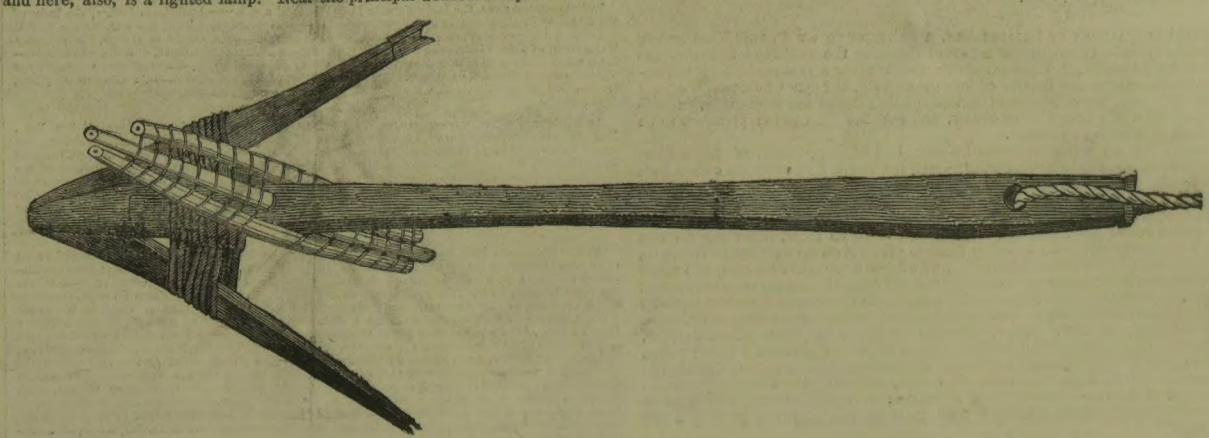
After leaving the saloon, we ascended the second gallery, to inspect the sailors' joss-house, in which is the Deity of the Sea, with her two attendants, each with a red scarf. In front is an earthen pot, containing the sacred earth and rice; and here, also, is a lighted lamp. Near the principal Goddess is a piece of the

wood of the *Keying*, highly venerated by the crew, and placed there as symbolic of all the vessel being protected by the Deity.

There are several paintings about here, and elsewhere in the ship, which we have not room to catalogue; one of man's first disobedience, with Eve, a fine woman ending in a serpent's tail, is striking. The objects, too, are various among them is even a coffin!

On the deck is a Chinese oar, and a gingall, which we have engraved. The gingall is a gun: the chambers are moveable; in time of action, spare ones are in readiness, to supply the place of that which has been discharged.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, and the



ANCHOR.

Princess Royal, and the Prince of Prussia visited the Junk on Tuesday afternoon. The Royal party were received by the authorities of the East India Dock Company. The dockyard and neighbourhood were crowded with spectators; and the ships in the basin and on the river were gaily dressed with colours, and the reception of the Queen was very enthusiastic. As her Majesty placed her foot upon the deck of the Junk, the Royal standard of England was run up to the summit of the mainmast by the Chinese sailors. On board the vessel the Queen was received by Captain Kellett and Mr. Revett; and Lord Alfred Paget, having introduced the Captain to the Queen, her Majesty requested him to precede her through the ship, and explain its peculiarities of construction. Her Majesty first inspected the saloon, where Mrs. Kellett, the wife of the gallant commander of the ship, had the honour of being presented to the Queen. The Royal party, after leaving the saloon, proceeded on to the poop of the ship, and, from this elevated point, the Queen being visible to the thousands of spectators on the shipping and dock walls, her Majesty was greeted with tumultuous cheering. The Royal party devoted more than an hour to the inspection of the vessel, and her Majesty, before leaving, expressed to Captain Kellett the gratification she had derived from her visit. The Royal party then left the dockyard amidst the deafening cheers of the assembled multitude.

On Wednesday, the Junk was visited by her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who passed upwards of an hour inspecting this curious craft and its contents.

Altogether, this promises to be one of the most popular exhibitions of our metropolis for some time to come; it is, certainly, one of the most rational objects of curiosity which has ever been brought to our shores.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ANTICIPATIONS OF EPSOM.

Why should we
Anticipate our sorrows? 'Tis like those
That die for fear of death.—DENHAM.

On Tuesday next will commence, on Epsom Downs, a meeting such as the Surrey hills have never yet given place to. Happily, its programme shall be "hymn'd by loftier harps than" ours: all the talents will combine to embody the shadows it casts before—but our business is with the lights of the picture. The Derby Day is past-adventure, the most intensely English of any in our calendar. Why is it not *all* gala? Why should it be sicklied o'er with misgivings, or clouded with solicitudes? Go forth as to a banquet whereof Nature is the liberal host. Feast on; the season invites to enjoyment—care will follow soon enough—make it not a companion by the way. Emanicipate your spirit from the toil and trouble of life, and make the fair downs of Banstead the scene of that goodly hour of liberty. We bid you to a great national holiday—don't begrudge the lucre-seekers even the fruit of their (forlorn) hopes.

For the first time there will be steam conveyance from London to Epsom—and, consequently, from all parts of the kingdom. For the first time people will be carried to see the Derby at the pace it will be run for. These will be novelties in the annals of the great metropolitan tryst. The multitudes common to its anniversaries, moreover, will be increased by as much as money exceeds all other agents of attraction. The Derby is now a speculation in which the whole human race is engaged—more or less. Join Bull makes a £20,000 book; Sawney takes a chance in a bawbee sweepstake: difference is merely a question of capital—the interest is the same. The denizen of "the sweet south," the Gael "kirtled to his knee," "Paddy from Cork," and Taffy from his toasted cheese—all, all rush into Surrey, full of desperate anxieties for the "field." And what solace awaits them?

The steps—the giant strides—taken to turn the popular taste towards the turf as a business speculation rather than a recreation, have considerably changed the character of our race-courses. Whether the suppression of those channels through which excitement was wont to pour itself—the tents of the hazard-purveyors, and eke the peripatetic prick-l'-the-loops—had anything to do with it, this is not the time to investigate. Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, Doncaster—high places of holiday resort—are now as much marts of commerce and money-seeking as the Royal Exchange. There the matter of merchandise is handicaps or horseflesh, here cotton or Consols; still the end and aim are the same—gain, by the exercise of skill and sagacity. In this struggle, as in all commercial operations, two parties are engaged—the buyers and sellers. On the turf, the buyers are the layers of the odds, the sellers the takers; in other words, the "sellers" and the "sold." Is it reasonable to suppose that the proprietors of racing studs should continue to use them as mere instruments of amusement, when they may be turned to such an enormous account? On Monday last, the public insisted upon making Surplice first favourite for the Derby at a price that savoured of insanity, in the face of the owner's declaration that it was a matter of doubt whether he should start the animal at all—but, that in any case he meant to win with another horse if he could.... The chivalry of Olympics has passed away—if it ever had existence. How to win honestly by betting is still to be discovered, like the longitude. "When Greek meets Greek," as in the war between the amateurs and professionals on the turf, the better part of valour is to keep out of the mele. Now what is the purpose of these "anticipations" but to provide for the pleasant passage of the coming festival. Contemporary with the publication of this notice will appear much counsel as to what horses ought to be backed at Epsom races: we proceed to point out those which should be let alone. To make sure of no disappointment, *avoid them all*. There will be worse predictions.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—What with comparing and squaring books, there was very little regular betting this afternoon on either of the events to come off on Epsom Downs on Wednesday and Friday next. It is only necessary to mention, therefore, that the three favourites were strongly in favour for the Derby, and that no others were fancied. Eagle's Plumbe and Besborough appear to be "gone." Do-it-again, Cymbla, and Vexation were in high favour for the Oaks, but, except on Vexation, who was backed for £500 in one bet, the outlay was small.

DERBY.
7 to 4 agst Surplice | 14 to 1 agst Sis & Sis by Boy | 40 to 1 agst Beverlac
11 to 2 — Nil Desperandum | 20 to 1 — Shylock | 5 to 1 — Telegraph
(taken) | 25 to 1 — The Fiddler | 50 to 1 — The sheriff
8 to 1 — Glendower | 25 to 1 — The stinger | 50 to 1 — Oscar
19 to 1 — Springy Jack (t) | 30 to 1 — Besborough | 50 to 1 — Fuglemat
14 to 1 — Loadstone | 33 to 1 — Eagle's Plumbe | 1000 to 15 — Fern (t)
Glutton was declared not to start.

OAKS.
5 to 1 agst Do-it-again | 10 to 1 agst Sis to Satisfit (t) | 13 to 1 agst Lady Elizabeth
7 to 1 — Cymbla | 10 to 1 — Vexation (t) | 15 to 1 — Attraction
9 to 1 — Queen of the May | 12 to 1 — Tisiphone | 20 to 1 — Aspasia (t freely)

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been a continuation of the fine weather of the preceding week. The following are some particulars of each day:—
Thursday, the sky was cloudless throughout the day; the direction of the wind was principally E.; the average temperature of the day was 60°. Friday, the sky was for the most part clear; there were a few cirro-cumuli clouds scattered about the sky, and haze was prevalent; the direction of the wind was E., and the average temperature for the day was 62°. Saturday, the sky was almost entirely free from cloud; the direction of the wind was E., and the average temperature of the air for the day was 62½°. Sunday: occasionally there were a few small patches of cloud, and there was a perceptible haze; the direction of the wind was E.N.E., and the average temperature for the day was 62°. On Monday, there was a good deal of cloud during the early morning, but the sky was for the most part free from cloud afterwards, except between the hours of two and three P.M., between which times four claps of thunder were heard, but no rain fell: the direction of the wind changed during the day from the E. to the S.S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 65°. Tuesday, with the exception of a few loose clouds at different times, the sky was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 63°. Wednesday, there were cirri and cirro-cumuli scattered about the sky at different times, but it was for the most part clear; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 61½°; and that for the week ending this day was 62½°, being nearly 10° above the average value for the season.

The extreme thermometrical readings for each day were:

Thursday, May 11,	the highest during the day was 79° deg., and the lowest was 41½ deg
Friday, May 12,	80 44½
Saturday, May 13,	81 44½
Sunday, May 14,	81 44½
Monday, May 15,	81½ 50
Tuesday, May 16,	79 47½
Wednesday, May 17,	75½ 47½

Blackheath, Thursday, May 18.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART, TO BE FORMED BY PUBLIC VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—The arrangements for exhibiting the paintings and sketches of William Mulready, R.A., in aid of this plan are now all matured, and the exhibition will open at the Society of Arts on Monday, the 5th of June. We hear that a very complete collection of Mr. Mulready's works has been made, extending over the whole period of his career, and that the exhibition promises to be of a most interesting character.

WASPS.—(From a Correspondent.)—Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., of High Elms Down, Kent, some time since commissioned the North End schoolmaster to give a penny for every wasp that was brought to him. Up to the present time he has taken 1600 wasps, exclusive of those that have been caught by various persons about Sir John's estate. As every wasp destroyed is a nest destroyed at this period of the year, and allowing one in five to be male, there are no less than 1200 nests destroyed; allowing them to produce on an average 1000 young, there will be 1,280,000 young destroyed, which, with the parent wasps, will make 1,281,600, the total number of which this vicinity (High Elms) has thus been freed. Supposing, which is within compass, that every half-dozen wasps destroy 2 apples, 2 plums, 1 peach, and 1 pear; that would make the fruit saved from destruction to be—Apples, 427,200; plums, 427,200; peaches, 213,600; pears, 213,600. Reckoning the apples at 10 a penny; plums, 24 ditto; peaches, 2 ditto; pears, 12 ditto; we have the money saved thus: in apples, £178; in plums, £74 3s. 4d.; in peaches, £445; in pears, £74 3s. 4d.; total, £771 6s. 8d. This generous philanthropy of Sir John's is worthy of imitation; as it produces two-fold good in preserving fruit, and in affording poor children the means of gaining a few shillings.

ON THE WEATHER DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1848.

The Quarterly Report of the Registrar-General for the past quarter has recently been published, and to it is appended the usual meteorological summary. These meteorological returns are obtained from 35 different places, situated between the latitudes of 50° and 55°, and between the longitudes of 5° 18' W., and 1° 16' E. These observations have been reduced by Mr. Glaisher, and the results are exhibited in extensive tables. Mr. Glaisher remarks that the weather during the past quarter has been remarkable in many respects. The daily average of the air has for the most part been above the average, yet there was a period of exceedingly cold weather between the 20th and 28th of January. The departures from the average on the 26th, 27th, and 28th were 14°, 10°, and 16° respectively. The temperature then suddenly increased to 6° above the average on the 30th; and for the most part the daily values afterwards exceeded those of the average, or differed very little from them. The mean temperature of the air for Greenwich for the quarter was 40°, being in excess above the average of the preceding seven years by 1°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 36°. The mean weight of water in a cubic foot of air was 2.7 grains, which is of the same value as that of the average for the preceding six years; the mean degree of humidity of the air was less than its average value. The mean reading of the barometer was 29.613 inches at Greenwich, which is 0.132 inch below the average for the seven preceding years. The rain fallen at Greenwich was 8 inches nearly, which is fully 3 inches greater than the average fall for the years 1841 to 1847. The temperature of the Thames water was 38°. The horizontal movement of the air was about 168 miles daily. The amount of cloud has been unusually large. During the quarter there have been five exhibitions of the Aurora Borealis. A full account is given of the remarkable solar halo of March 29, and which we engraved in our paper of April 8, as seen at Guernsey. This halo seems to have attracted great attention. To the report are appended meteorological observations made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, at about the time of its continuance, by which it seems that the air in the locality of the halo was most probably saturated with moisture; and Mr. Glaisher wishes that persons who took observations on this day of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, would send them to him.

The readings of the barometer during the past quarter have been very remarkable for large fluctuations, and several successive low readings. On February 26, at 9h. 45m. A.M., the remarkably low reading of 28.299 inches took place. Between February 9 and March 21, the reading was below 29 inches on parts of 16 days: 9 of these were in February, and 7 were in March. The average reading for the whole day was below 29 inches on 10 of these days. Mr. Glaisher says that he has examined the readings of the barometer on every day since 1800, and that he finds that the average number of instances in one year that the readings have been below 29 inches on parts of a day, at the height of 150 feet, is seven. In the years 1829 and 1832 there was no such instance. There has not been any similar instance in this century of such a succession of low readings, as sixteen cases out of forty days. Mr. Glaisher remarks that usually a period of many years passes between two readings of the barometer so low as 28.3 inches. Yet, on December 7, 1847, it was 28.33; and on February 26, 1848, as stated above, it was 28.299. From the observations at different places, it would seem that these low readings were general.

The unusual meteorological character of the period which we have just experienced, together with its effect on the public health, makes it an object of general interest to trace the cause of so remarkable a phenomenon; and persons who may have time at their disposal for this investigation, will find much valuable information here collected.

It would seem that rain fell at places situated near Nottingham on 71 days; at Helston on 67; at Leeds on 63; at Falmouth, Truro, and Saffron Walden, each 60. The places at which rain fell on the least number of days were Hereford, Durham, Thwaite, Newcastle, &c. The places at which the largest falls have taken place are Whitehaven, Stonyhurst, Truro, Falmouth, Derby, Newcastle, &c.; and the places where the fall has been the least in amount are Walworth, Cardington, Saffron Walden, &c. Generally, the fall has been much smaller on the east coast than on the west coast. The average amount for the quarter in Cornwall and Devonshire was 12 inches, at places situated between the latitudes of 51° and 53° was 8½ inches nearly, and at places situated north of 53° was 10½ inches nearly. We strongly recommend these meteorological reports to the notice of meteorologists.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13.—The number of births during the above week registered within the metropolitan and suburban districts was 1386. Of these 672 were males and 714 females. This number is less than that of the preceding week by 1150. During the same week the deaths were 1052 (493 males and 559 females). This number exceeds the deaths of the preceding week by 37, and the weekly average by 109.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 15.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Robert Hicks, as Consul at Lerwick for his Majesty the King of Hanover.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Guder Anton Martin Aas, as Consul at Great Grimby for the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. James McDowell, as Consul at Belfast for the United States of America.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 12.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: First Lieut J. Brandling to be Second Captain, vice Ramsay; Second Lieut H. J. M. Campbell to be First Lieutenant, vice Brandling.

MAY 15.—Corps of Royal Engineers: First Lieut R. Burnaby to be Second Captain, vice Hornby; Second Lieut A. J. Clerk to be First Lieutenant, vice Burnaby.

MEMORANDUM.—The date of the promotion of Second Captain Craigie and First Lieutenant G. H. Gordon has been altered to April 9, 1848.

BANKRUPTCY.

R EWITT, Kennington-lane, licensed victualler, J VAUGHAN, High Holborn, leather-dresser, J SMITH, Regent-street, jeweller, T HAIR, Miles-street, South Lambeth, attorney, R TURTILL, High Holborn, saddler, G W DEAN, High-street, Southwark, jeweller and watchmaker, J ALFRED, Newgate, ironmonger, &c., upholsterer, M REYNOLDS, Belgrave-street North, Strand, publisher, E LANGLEY, Newington, pawnbroker, innkeeper, J ROUGHTON, Leicester, wine-merchant, G MORELL, Barber, Derbyshire, innkeeper, J JOVENTT, Loughborough, Leicestershire, boot and shoe-manufacturer, W ANSELL, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, furniture-broker, T WILLIAMS and T WILLIAMS, Jun., Cheltenham, auctioneers, W STEVENS, Taunton, Somersetshire, saddler, G MATTHEWMAN, Leeds, commission-agent, G A ANDERSON and G KIRK, Middleborough, Yorkshire, hardware-men, J COTTON, Manchester, spindle-maker, J and H WOOD, Bearnside-mill, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturers, T HOLT, Pury, Lancashire, rope-manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

W MILLER, Glasgow, baker, A L'URIE, Leith, general merchant, C S B MORISON, Lerwick, general merchant, D RITCHIE, Glasgow, furnishing ironmonger, G M'DONALD, Glasgow, merchant and commission agent. P BOWMAN, Greenock,wright or joiner.

FRIDAY, MAY 19.

BANKRUPTCY.

E WELLS, jun., Myddleton-place, Fader's Wells, licensed victualler, J SOUTTER and W F HAMMOND, Spread Eagle Works, Causeway, Limehouse, engineers, S BERRY, Ipswich, Suffolk, licensed victualler. THE MERCHANT TRADERS' SHIP LOAN AND INSURANCE A-SOCIATION, R KNIGHT, Levens, butcher, W ASHBEY, Tonbridge, grocer, W ADAMS, Mayfield, Sussex, dealer in corn, J TOWNE, George-street, Spitalfields, engineer, C E PEASE, Bodmin, Cornwall, grocer, A DARLTON, Knaresborough, grocer, G HERBERT and T WRIGHTSON, York, hinders, J LIMAIS, Liverpool, victualler, J ELLIS, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, J R BASKETT, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn-merchant, T JONES, Bowbright's-buildings, Hackney-road, Middlesex, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A M'DONALD, Perth, tacksman, W MARSHALL and CO., Greenock, bakers, J REID, Jun., Glasgow, merchant, GEMMELL and CO., Glasgow, merchants, R J EDMONSTONE, Edinburgh, farmer.

BANKS OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Vict, cap 32, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,364,090	Government Debt .. .. ..	.. £11,051,500
		Other Securities .. .. ..	.. 2,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion .. .. ..	.. 10,921,699
		Silver Bullion .. .. ..	.. 1,442,391
			£26,364,090

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Amuity) .. .. ..	.. £11,713,630
Rest	3,435,576	Other Securities .. .. ..	.. 11,815,920
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,442,607	Notes .. .. ..	.. 8,036,820
Other Deposits	9,736,433	Gold and Silver Coin .. .. ..	.. 725,510
Seven Day and other Bills	1,101,570		
			£32,291,886

Dated, 18th day of May, 1848.

M MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BIRTHS.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.



CONGREGATION AT WANLOCKHEAD, COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

THE FREE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

On Wednesday several petitions were presented to the House of Commons, in favour of the Places of Worship Sites (Scotland) Bill. Mr. Bouverie then moved the second reading of the bill "to enable religious congregations in Scotland to obtain sites for places of worship." The grievance was fully investigated last year before a Select Committee of the House, who reported that they "had found that there were a number of Christian congregations in Scotland, which had no place of worship within a reasonable distance of their homes, where they could unite in the public service of Almighty God, according to their conscientious convictions of religious duty, under convenient shelter from the severity

of a northern climate." And again, "it has been proved to your Committee that the members of these congregations are in the habit of meeting for public worship in places, and under circumstances, which are unfit for the administration of the sacred ordinances of the Christian religion, and which expose both the ministers and the people to weather injurious to their health, and to inconveniences which ought not to attend the free exercise of religious privileges." Mr. Bouverie then referred to cases in the Isle of Skye, the north-east coast of Scotland, the Isle of Mull, and at Wanlockhead, where congregations have been compelled to assemble in the open air amidst rain and snow. The number of congregations who could not obtain sites is supposed by the Committee to exceed 29. They consist of persons who left the Church of Scotland five years ago,

with that body which has since settled down into a great Presbyterian church, embracing between one-third and one-fourth of the whole population of Scotland. The present measure is sought in consequence of the refusal by certain proprietors to allow these congregations to have sites on which to build places of worship. Mr. Ewart seconded the motion, which was carried by a majority of 55; and, after a debate, the bill was ordered to be committed on the 7th of June.

A very interesting abstract of the evidence adduced before the Select Committee has been printed for general circulation. Its heads are—1. Facts as to the various Refusals. 2. Character of the people to whom the sites are refused. 3. Their hardships and sufferings. 4. Individual persecutions and intimidation. 5. Reasons for the refusal of sites, and answers. 6. Letters of Dr. Chalmers to the Duke of Buccleuch.

In aid of the great cause there has also been published a set of "Illustrations of the Principles of Toleration in Scotland." These consist of engravings of some of the places in Scotland, in which congregations have assembled, in consequence of the refusal of proprietors to sell or grant, on any terms, ground for sites for their churches. We have selected two of these instances which were also among those referred to by Mr. Bouverie on Wednesday. They are published by Kennedy, Edinburgh; and Hamilton, Adams, and Co., London.

WANLOCKHEAD, COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

This village is situated in the parish of Sanquhar, the higher district of the county of Dumfries, 1500 feet above the level of the sea. It contains about 800 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the adjoining lead mines. The Duke of Buccleuch is sole proprietor of the village, and of the immediately surrounding country. The villagers are in his employment. The parish church is in the town of Sanquhar, about eight miles' distance from Wanlockhead; but, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, a chapel in connexion with the Established Church was built there many years ago.

About three-fourths of the population of Wanlockhead left the establishment at the disruption, and although several applications have been made to the Duke of Buccleuch for a site, none has yet been granted. The congregation have accordingly been compelled to worship in the open air. The number of Communicants is 274, and of these 50 belong to the neighbouring village of Leadhills, which is the property of the Earl of Hopetoun, where sites are also refused.

In the Sketch, the congregation are represented on their way towards the place where, for the last three years, they have usually assembled for public worship. It is in a ravine about 500 yards distant from the village, where the minister preaches from a pulpit, which partly shelters him.

DUTHIL, IN THE DISTRICT OF STRATHSPEY—IN INVERNESS AND MORAYSHIRES.

Lord Seafield, the Sole Proprietor of this Parish, has refused repeated applications that have been made to him for a Site for the Free Church Congregation. The People have adhered most steadfastly to their principles, amid all the privations and sufferings to which they have, in consequence of these refusals, been subjected. Even in the depth of Winter, they have regularly assembled for Public Worship on the Sabbath for the last three years in the open air, and often in very severe weather.

The Sketch represents the assembled Congregation, at their Place of Meeting in a hollow, which is thinly studded with Scots Fir Trees, and which form their only shelter from the frequent storms. There are about a thousand Adherents of the Free Church in the Parish.

STATE OF THE POOR IN LEEDS. —It appears from a statement which has been recently published, that, notwithstanding the advancing season of the year, and the improvement that has recently manifested itself in the woollen trade, and the assistance afforded by the public soup-kitchen to the unemployed operatives of Leeds, there has been for some time past an extraordinary, though progressive increase in the number of applicants for relief. The number of persons of all classes relieved last week is more by 50 per cent than the number relieved during the first week of November last; the number relieved in the week ending Nov. 5, 1847, having been 5635; and the number relieved in the week ending May 6th, 1848, being 8495. The cost of the out relief in the first of those weeks was £410 14s. 7d., and at the second period it had increased to £557 18s. 8d. From the beginning of November, 1847, to the middle of February, there was a progressive increase in the number of persons relieved; the number being, on the 12th February, 1848, 7732. From that date there was a gradual decrease till March 11, about a fortnight after the French Revolution was accomplished, when the number again began to increase from 7222 to its present amount. In the class of able-bodied labourers there is a very striking increase during the last six months. In the first week of November, 1847, the number of persons above 16 years of age relieved was—males, 383; females, 1085: total, 1468; and in the first week of May, 1848, the number had increased to—males, 1001; females, 1747: total 2748; or nearly double the number. This increase in the number and cost of persons relieved is the more striking when put in comparison with the state of things during the last two or three years. In the first week of November, 1845, only 1224 cases or families (not persons, as above stated) were relieved, at a cost of £222 4s. 8d.; in the same week of November, 1846, the relief to 1787 cases was £319 2s. 2d.; and in the same week of November, 1847, as stated, £410 14s. 7d. was disbursed in 2252 cases. Again, in the first week of May, 1845, 1215 cases were relieved with £229 12s. 2d.; in the same week of May, 1846, 1855 cases cost £388 4s.; in the same week of May, 1847, 2844 cases cost £489 3s.; and in the first week of this instant May, 1848, 3215 cases were relieved with £557 18s. 8d., thus showing a gradual increase during each of the last three years.



CONGREGATION AT DUTHIL, INVERNESS AND MORAYSHIRES.